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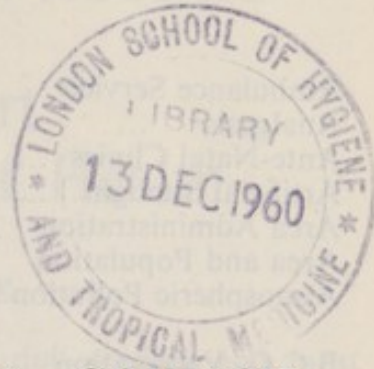
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STAFFORDSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL

REPORT

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

G. RAMAGE, M.A. (Admin.), M.D.

For the Year 1959

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STAFFORDSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL

Annual Report of Medical Officer of Health

PRELIMINARY NOTE

Statistics are usually considered to make dull reading and most people will be tempted to skip the first pages of the report where the summaries are given, but amongst them can be found some most interesting information.

Since 1957, and again this year, the following sentence has been included—"There has been no alteration in the total area of the Administrative County this year and there was no internal change". While this is factually true, much discussion has taken place in view of the Boundary Commission's enquiry and report. Over roughly the same period the Health Committee has been considering making changes in the system of delegation of its services, and at the time of writing the Newcastle-under-Lyme Borough Council has received delegation of health duties "as of right" because the population it serves is over 60,000.

On the merit of the larger issues no comment would be proper, except that the present good service stems to a considerable extent from the fact that a wide area and a large population make it economical to employ specialist staff and encourage the production of complete and ambitious schemes. There has been much legislation after the inevitable stagnation of the war and a period of administrative stability would contribute much towards the effective carrying out of new schemes.

The statistical pages also reveal the better health of the County's population in the basic happenings, viz., reductions in infant mortality, still-births, maternal mortality and the total death-rate. Each of the reductions shown is small, but it is a satisfactory matter that they should all occur in the same year. Although the total number of live births in the County was increased, the birth-rate was very slightly reduced, but, however, it remains above the average for England and Wales. No doubt the overspill scheme into the County area contributed to this fact, and the same remark applies to the death-rate. There is still a continued drop in the number of deaths recorded under the age of 45 years.

During the year under review, the amount of work done in the Chemical Laboratory remained unaltered, although the number of samples analysed fell by approximately 4 per cent., these circumstances resulting from the ever increasing complexity of the examinations carried out. Amongst the various activities, the County Analyst makes the important point that the purchase of well-known brands of foodstuffs produced on a large scale does not necessarily ensure that the customer obtains a better product than that provided by a small manufacturer. Misleading labelling was the commonest offence as regards pre-packed meats, and although it was largely associated with imported products, the home manufacturer was also at fault. Indeed the Government Food Standards Committee is not free from criticism in this respect in that they permit the use of the description "milk bread" to an article of food containing skimmed milk.

The quality of milk was regularly tested, as in previous years, and the frequency of naturally occurring poor milk will be noted. It is probable that in most instances this was milk from Friesian cattle, which give a large yield. A number of foreign bodies, including glass chips, were found in bottles, and, although the number was relatively small, each case relating to milk supplied to schools was treated as a cause for the utmost concern. One producer is now marketing milk in Tetrapaks which are an improvement in this respect.

Although the districts of Leek Urban and Leek and Cheadle Rural are mentioned as not being "designated areas" (for the purpose of milk sales), at the time of writing they have in fact been included. As the undesignated milks were the source of two of the four instances of tubercular infection of milk detected in the County, this is welcome news. It will be noted that the designated milks were cleaner than the undesignated and that the pasteurised milk was the best in this respect. As pasteurisation ensures freedom from any infection, including undulant fever, its continued expansion is most desirable.

Great progress has been made in producing cleaner milk, and also in improving the services of sewage disposal and water supplies, yet where individuals are concerned the position is still lamentable. The number of cases of dysentery showed an increase during the year, while the numbers of cases of enteric fever and food poisoning were little altered. All these conditions are spread by the dirty habit of not washing the hands before the preparation or consumption of food, and the remedy is simple and obvious.

The schemes for immunisation were pursued with vigour during the year and, although large numbers were given protection, the desirable percentage of persons immunised in the population was not achieved. Thus 50 per cent. of the children under 15 years of age were immunised against diphtheria in the previous five years in the place of 70 per cent. needed to ensure freedom from outbreaks. In the same way the response by the adult population to the offer of vaccination against poliomyelitis has fallen short of the aim. Cases of poliomyelitis were fewer than in the preceding year (16 vice 25), and two cases of diphtheria occurred following two years of freedom from this disease.

During the year the scheme to immunise against tuberculosis with B.C.G. was extended to include school children and students of the 14-year and older groups, in addition to the 13-year-olds. After testing, 7,357 children were vaccinated and it was found that six required further investigation. The consent rate was not satisfactory, being only 58 per cent.

The building of new clinics and other premises was a notable feature of the year. Four new clinics were opened, two newly built by the County Council at Birch Street, Tipton, and Short Heath, Willenhall, and two in rented premises at Ashley and Bradwell. Eleven were under construction at the end of 1959. One new Ambulance Station at Tipton and new Practical Training Centres for Adults at Kingswinford and Newcastle were started. These buildings will greatly help to reduce the arrear in building which occurred during the war and in the subsequent years. Attendances at the Child Welfare Clinics continue to rise, and it is unfortunate that it is not possible to anticipate the need for a clinic and provide one by the time a new estate constructed under overspill arrangements is in place and occupied.

The responsibility of the Local Health Authorities for the home care of ill persons and for prevention received an important addition in the year under consideration by the passing of the Mental Health Act. Excluding this for the moment, the amount of home care is worthy of comment.

The number of visits paid by the Health Visitors increased, and they shared with the Social Workers the increased number of visits to old persons, which numbered 9,514. The births attended by the midwives have remained roughly steady since 1950, and during this period the number of still-births and instances of death of the child steadily dropped. The home is a good place for a normal confinement to take place if circumstances are satisfactory.

The District Nurses attended fewer cases of illness among the aged this year, and it is estimated that 2,263 acute cases and 3,028 chronic cases would have required institutional care but for their work. In addition, 310 cases of chronic sickness were helped by one or more of the County services while awaiting admission, sometimes long delayed. The number of Domestic Helps increased by 47 to 903 and they assisted 4,188 households, while there was a small increase in the number of Night Helps and Neighbourly Helps.

The help in the home can be looked upon in terms of the cash saving to the community because it is much cheaper to provide a Home Help than admit an old person to Part III Accommodation. To enable people to stay in their own homes, particularly in the case of the aged, is more important than favourable cash calculation and greatly valued by those receiving this care.

The Mental Health Act, 1959, which has been mentioned above, has been very widely discussed and the general principles of reducing admissions to the hospitals to those cases requiring diagnosis or active treatment are widely understood. The only general comment which it is desired to make here concerns the difficulty to the Local Health Authority in maintaining hostels for senile demented. Although it is agreed that little treatment will be required for this class of case, the practical difficulties of securing staff to look after these unfortunate people in the hostels will be enormous. When these cases continued to form part of a large hospital the rotation of staff reduced the problem,

An abridged account of the scheme for a Mental Health Service in the County is given on pages 83—91 and, when fulfilled, it will form a sound basis for a complete service in future years when the final needs can be assessed and the necessary trained personnel is available.

The enthusiasm with which the Health Committee has adopted this scheme and pressed on with expansions of the other sections is a great encouragement to the staff who have given devoted service during the year. The element of pride which they feel in belonging to a large and effective organisation reflects itself in an increased sense of service to the community.

COMMITTEES

The Committee of the County Council concerned with public health is the Health Committee.

The County Medical Officer also acts as medical adviser to all Committees of the County Council including the Education Committee, Welfare Services Committee and Children's Committee.

HEALTH COMMITTEE

as at 31st December, 1959.

Chairman — ALDERMAN G. SCOTT

Vice-Chairman — COUNCILLOR J. UDALL

Ex-officio Members —

Alderman	A. G. B. OWEN, C.B.E.,	<i>Chairman of the County Council</i>
„	J. F. AMERY, O.B.E., J.P.	<i>Vice Chairman of the County Council</i>
„	T. A. W. GIFFARD, M.B.E.,	<i>Chairman of the Finance Committee</i>
„	H. GOODWIN,	<i>Vice Chairman of the Finance Committee.</i>

Alderman	E. ALLEN	Councillor	P. E. McELLIN
„	F. W. SNOW	„	G. McEVOY
Councillor	R. C. BALL	„	G. McVICKER
„	A. J. BARKER	„	Mrs. V. D. MOORHOUSE
„	N. BAYLISS	„	A. NEEDHAM
„	J. E. BIRCH	„	B. NICHOLLS
„	J. A. J. BRIANT	„	W. G. RATCLIFFE
„	C. J. BRIGHTMAN	„	Dr. K. C. ROGERS
„	R. L. CARR	„	G. W. STOKES
„	A. E. COLLINS	„	J. T. E. STORER, M.B.E.
„	F. A. DALE	„	J. E. TIMMINS
„	A. O. DAVIES	„	W. F. TRACY
„	H. GADSBY	„	H. W. WHITE
„	Mrs. H. M. GARDNER	„	E. G. WHITEMAN
„	J. H. HOUGH	„	Mrs. E. E. WILLIAMS
„	S. JONES		

HEALTH OFFICERS

(A) MEDICAL

County Medical Officer of Health

G. RAMAGE, M.A. (Admin.), M.D., Ch.B., B.Sc., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
D.P.H.

Health Department, County Buildings, Stafford, Tel. No. Stafford 1181.

Deputy County Medical Officer of Health

H. BINYSH, M.D., M.B., B.S., L.R.C.P. & S. (Ed.), L.R.F.P.S. (Glas),
D.P.H., D.T.M. & H., Barrister at Law.

Senior Medical Officer for Maternity and Child Welfare

KATHLEEN D. ARNSBY, M.B., B.S., D.P.H.

Senior Medical Officer for Mental Health

Post Vacant.

Medical Officers to Area Health Committees

J. H. DONNELLY, T.D., L.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., L.R.F.P. & S., D.P.H.

SHEILA M. DURKIN, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

C. E. JAMISON, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H.

W. D. H. McFARLAND, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H.

W. A. McLENNAN, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

H. A. H. SUMMERS, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H.

J. TOLLAND, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., L.R.F.P.S., D.P.H.

E. H. TOMLIN, M.D., Ch.B., D.P.H.

R. WEBSTER, M.B., Ch.B., D.T.M. & H., D.P.H.

(B) OTHER PROFESSIONAL

County Dental Officer

D. DAVIES, B.D.S., L.D.S., M.B., Ch.B.

County Analyst

A. HOULBROOKE, M.Sc., F.R.I.C.

County Health Inspector

H. PREST, M.I. San. E.

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS

1.—GENERAL STATISTICS

Area of Administrative County (acres)	685,239
Estimated Home Population of Area, 1959 (Primarily for calculation of Death-rates or incidence of Notifiable Diseases)	950,300
Rateable Value at 1st April, 1959 (General County Purposes)	£10,310,608
Estimated net product of a penny rate, 1959-60 (General County Purposes)	£41,780

2.—EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS OF THE YEAR

Live Births... ..	16,132
Live birth rate per 1,000 population	17·0
Still-births	415
Still-births rate per 1,000 live and still-births	25·1
Total live and still-births	16,547
Infant deaths	368
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births—total	23
" " " " " " " "—legitimate	23
" " " " " " " "—illegitimate	31
Neo Natal ,,	16
Early neo-natal mortality rate per 1,000 live births	14
Perinatal mortality rate per 1,000 live and still-births	38
Illegitimate live births per cent. of total live births	3·2
Maternal deaths (including abortion)	3
Maternal mortality rate per 1,000 live and still-births	0·18
Deaths from all causes	9,459
Death Rate	10·0
Deaths from Cancer (all ages)	1,557
Deaths from Measles (all ages)	5
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages)	1
Deaths from Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea (under one year of age)	10

AREA AND POPULATION

There has been no alteration in the total area of the Administrative County this year and there was no internal change.

The estimated populations have been supplied by the Registrar-General and are primarily given for the calculation of death rates and the incidence of notifiable diseases. The figures are home populations (i.e., including members of the armed forces stationed in the area).

Until 1940, Area Comparability Factors supplied by the Registrar-General enabled local death-rates to be adjusted for comparison with the crude death-rate of the country as a whole or with the similarly adjusted rate of any other local area. From that year, however, and until 1948, the variety and magnitude of local population movements, and during the war years the uneven incidence of civilian war deaths, together combined to frustrate the attempt to secure such comparability.

The factors to adjust local death rates were, however, re-introduced in the 1949 Report, and are again included to adjust both birth and death rates.

The estimated population and rates for each District are shown in the tables at the end of the Report.

In the following table the final census population of the Administrative County for 1951 and the estimated home population for mid-1959 are set out:

	<i>Census, 1951 (Final)</i>	<i>Estimated Population Mid.-1959</i>
Urban	640,648	711,500
Rural	214,509	238,800
Totals	855,157	950,300

BIRTHS

The live births registered in the Administrative County for birth-rate purposes numbered 16,132, compared with 15,985 the previous year, the number in the Urban Districts being 12,120 and in the Rural Districts 4,012.

Stillbirths. There were 415 stillbirths registered during the year, of which 309 were in Urban and 106 in Rural Districts. The stillbirth-rate per thousand of the population for the combined Urban and Rural Districts was 0.44. During the same period the rate for England and Wales was 0.35.

DISTRICTS		LIVE BIRTH-RATE PER 1,000 OF POPULATION														
		5 yrs. 1889- 1893	5 yrs. 1894- 1898	5 yrs. 1899- 1903	5 yrs. 1904- 1908	5 yrs. 1909- 1913	5 yrs. 1914- 1918	5 yrs. 1919- 1923	5 yrs. 1924- 1928	5 yrs. 1929- 1933	5 yrs. 1934- 1938	5 yrs. 1939- 1943	5 yrs. 1944- 1948	5 yrs. 1949- 1953	5 yrs. 1954- 1958	1959
Staffordshire	Combined Urban and Rural	33.6	33.2	32.5	30.3	27.8	24.0	24.1	20.2	17.6	17.1	18.3	19.9	16.2	16.2	17.0
	Urban	35.5	34.7	33.6	31.5	29.2	25.0	25.0	20.7	18.1	17.5	18.9	20.4	16.4	16.3	17.0
Staffordshire	Rural	30.2	30.5	30.2	27.0	24.4	21.6	22.0	19.0	16.6	15.7	16.7	18.5	15.6	15.9	16.8
England and Wales		30.8	29.7	28.7	26.9	24.5	20.4	21.3	17.8	15.6	14.9	15.2	18.2	15.8	15.7	16.5

DEATHS

The number of deaths in the Administrative County amounted to 9,459, the number in the Urban Districts being 7,108 and in the Rural Districts 2,351.

DISTRICTS		DEATH-RATE PER 1,000 OF POPULATION														
		5 yrs. 1889- 1893	5 yrs. 1894- 1898	5 yrs. 1899- 1903	5 yrs. 1904- 1908	5 yrs. 1909- 1913	5 yrs. 1914- 1918	5 yrs. 1919- 1923	5 yrs. 1924- 1928	5 yrs. 1929- 1933	5 yrs. 1934- 1938	5 yrs. 1939- 1943	5 yrs. 1944- 1948	5 yrs. 1949- 1953	5 yrs. 1954- 1958	1959
Staffordshire	Combined Urban and Rural	18.1	16.9	16.1	14.6	14.1	15.0	12.3	11.4	11.6	11.3	11.2	10.4	10.5	10.5	10.0
	Urban	18.9	17.5	16.6	15.1	14.7	15.5	12.6	11.5	11.8	11.3	11.2	10.4	10.7	10.5	10.0
Staffordshire	Rural	16.8	15.7	15.1	13.4	12.7	13.8	11.6	11.2	11.2	11.0	10.4	10.0	10.3	9.8	9.8
England and Wales		19.1	17.4	16.9	15.3	13.9	15.2	12.5	12.0	12.3	11.9	12.6	11.5	11.7	11.6	11.6

In the following table I have shown the *chief* causes of death for 1959. The numbers given are 83.0 per cent of the total deaths.

TABLE SHOWING CHIEF CAUSES OF DEATH

Heart Disease	2,933
Cancer	1,557
Vascular lesions of nervous system	1,338
Bronchitis	578
Pneumonia	422
Other Circulatory Disease	333
All other accidents	221
Congenital Malformations	86
Motor Vehicle Accidents	137
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	91
Nephritis and Nephrosis	64
Tuberculosis, respiratory	79
Tuberculosis, other forms	9

(See Table on following page)

CAUSES OF DEATH	AGE AT DEATH								TOTAL
	Under 1	1 and under 5	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 45	45 and under 65	65 and under 75	75 and over	
1. Tuberculosis, respiratory ...	—	—	—	1	11	38	21	8	79
2. Tuberculosis, other ...	—	1	—	1	5	—	—	2	9
3. Syphilitic disease ...	—	—	—	—	1	7	1	3	12
4. Diphtheria ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5. Whooping Cough ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
6. Meningococcal infections ...	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	2
7. Acute Poliomyelitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8. Measles ...	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
9. Other infective and parasitic diseases ...	1	—	1	—	3	10	1	—	16
10. Malignant neoplasm stomach ...	—	—	—	—	10	83	87	62	242
11. Malignant neoplasm lung bronchus ...	—	—	—	—	14	178	99	25	316
12. Malignant neoplasm breast ...	—	—	—	—	14	86	27	33	160
13. Malignant neoplasm uterus ...	—	—	—	—	7	32	17	4	60
14. Other malignant and Lymphatic neoplasms ...	1	4	5	7	44	290	206	222	779
15. Leukæmia, aleukæmia ...	—	4	5	1	8	21	10	9	58
16. Diabetes ...	—	—	—	1	4	18	23	22	68
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system ...	—	1	—	2	30	244	415	646	1338
18. Coronary disease, angina ...	—	—	—	—	32	421	464	386	1303
19. Hypertension with heart disease ...	—	—	—	—	2	34	56	82	174
20. Other heart disease ...	—	—	1	5	41	180	308	921	1456
21. Other circulatory disease ...	—	—	—	—	9	68	87	169	333
22. Influenza ...	4	5	2	3	9	52	73	78	226
23. Pneumonia ...	55	11	3	4	11	73	99	166	422
24. Bronchitis ...	3	1	—	—	5	201	161	207	578
25. Other diseases of respiratory system ...	2	1	2	2	8	34	29	30	108
26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum ...	—	—	—	—	9	38	19	25	91
27. Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhœa ...	10	1	—	1	2	11	11	8	44
28. Nephritis and nephrosis ...	1	1	3	1	11	25	13	9	64
29. Hyperplasia of prostate ...	—	—	—	—	—	5	22	44	71
30. Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion ...	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	3
31. Congenital malformations ...	65	4	3	2	5	5	2	—	86
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases ...	206	6	10	15	37	123	128	361	886
33. Motor vehicle accidents ...	1	6	9	31	33	28	13	16	137
34. All other accidents ...	17	8	16	6	19	46	29	80	221
35. Suicide ...	—	—	—	7	18	47	23	10	105
36. Homicide and operations of war ...	—	—	—	1	1	2	1	1	6
Totals ...	368	59	61	91	406	2400	2445	3629	9459

The following table has been prepared covering the last 40 years, in which the percentage of deaths under 45 years of age is worked out in relation to the total deaths of all ages, and in the table the sexes are divided. In 1959, 10·4 per cent. of all deaths occurred under the age of 45. These figures once again constitute a new low record for both sexes.

DEATHS UNDER 45 YEARS OF AGE—MALE AND FEMALE—SHEWING PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL DEATHS (ALL AGES)

YEAR	MALE			FEMALE		
	Deaths all ages	Deaths under 45	% of Total	Deaths all ages	Deaths under 45	% of Total
1920	4,626	2,295	49·61	4,084	1,935	47·38
1921	4,545	2,120	46·64	3,985	1,759	44·14
1922	4,534	1,943	42·58	4,191	1,793	42·78
1923	4,197	1,816	43·27	3,788	1,556	41·08
1924	4,332	1,795	41·43	3,906	1,520	38·91
1925	4,556	1,919	42·12	4,161	1,724	41·43
1926	4,148	1,658	39·97	3,808	1,441	37·84
1927	4,458	1,766	39·61	4,082	1,564	38·31
1928	3,965	1,449	36·54	3,563	1,180	33·12
1929	4,813	1,827	37·96	4,293	1,453	33·84
1930	4,100	1,473	35·92	3,672	1,211	32·98
1931	4,376	1,472	33·64	3,933	1,272	32·34
1932	4,190	1,425	34·01	3,824	1,174	30·70
1933	4,213	1,415	33·59	3,900	1,207	30·95
1934	4,105	1,261	30·72	3,655	1,054	28·84
1935	4,284	1,354	31·61	3,802	1,159	30·48
1936	4,203	1,266	30·12	4,022	1,100	27·35
1937	4,793	1,484	30·96	4,075	1,041	25·55
1938	4,497	1,296	28·82	3,915	1,065	27·20
1939	4,498	1,223	27·19	4,038	973	24·10
1940	4,899	1,315	26·84	4,246	1,069	25·18
1941	4,882	1,436	29·41	4,110	1,086	26·42
1942	4,257	1,150	27·01	3,742	970	25·92
1943	4,403	1,090	24·76	4,112	1,004	24·42
1944	4,136	1,069	25·85	3,800	889	23·39
1945	4,356	1,002	23·00	4,133	921	22·28
1946	4,385	1,006	22·94	3,934	804	20·44
1947	4,657	988	21·22	4,090	786	19·22
1948	4,275	895	20·94	3,717	715	19·24
1949	4,651	861	18·51	4,162	671	16·12
1950	4,805	779	16·21	4,183	631	15·08
1951	5,139	793	15·43	4,480	576	12·86
1952	4,519	647	14·32	3,993	510	12·77
1953	4,705	657	13·96	4,154	506	12·18
1954	4,849	560	11·55	4,337	457	10·54
1955	5,169	669	12·94	4,447	447	10·05
1956	5,114	630	12·32	4,483	455	10·15
1957	4,999	655	13·10	4,308	433	10·05
1958	5,185	590	11·38	4,398	423	9·62
1959	5,105	579	11·34	4,354	406	9·32

CHEMICAL LABORATORY

The following relates to the work undertaken during 1959 :—

It has not been possible, this year, to provide the usual extension of the Laboratory's services, as compared with previous years. In fact there has been a fall of 4% in the total number of samples examined, but this is

due to the extra amount of work required for most of the Food and Drugs samples and does not indicate a reduction in the total amount of work carried out. The work has, however, been hampered by the loss to industry in June of one of the Assistant Analysts and the subsequent failure to recruit a replacement. The extension to the Laboratory accommodation was also not available for this year's work. Samples taken under the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, have been examined for seven Food and Drugs Authorities while two Authorities have submitted samples taken under the Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act. The County Council's Chief Inspector has continued to submit samples under various other Acts which call for such a service. The sections of the Laboratory's work showing reductions include food and drugs samples, milks for hypochlorite test and samples of waters, effluents, sewages and trade wastes. The reduction in the final group is due, probably, to the new financial arrangements made for the payment of fees for the analysis of such samples. The numerical details relating to all the work carried out are given in Table I.

The mid-1959 population of the area served by the Laboratory was 1,221,100. The Staffordshire County Council's administrative area, for the purposes of the Food and Drugs Act, had a population of 685,790. Since the total number of food and drugs samples, excluding "Appeal" samples, submitted by the Chief Inspector was 5,722, compared with 5,822 in 1958, the sampling rate per 1,000 of population was 8.3. This compares with a rate of 8.7 in 1958.

Of the food and drugs samples examined for the County Council 152 or 2.7% received adverse reports compared with 187 and 3.2% respectively in the previous year. The 152 samples included 65 milks and 87 other foods and drugs. Details relating to adulterated samples are given in Table II. There is a widespread belief that the tremendous growth in the pre-packing of foods for sale, which is normally undertaken by large industrial concerns, must automatically lead to an improvement in the description and a reduction in adulteration of such foods. Results of the examination of samples of such foods in this Laboratory do not support such a belief particularly regarding meat products. Of the 150 canned or frozen pre-packed meat products examined no less than 46 received adverse reports. As opposed to this only 7 of the 108 samples of open meat products — sausages or similar articles — received adverse reports, six of such reports concerning only minor offences against the Preservatives Regulations. By far the most frequent cause of complaint regarding pre-packed meats is that they bear a misleading description. Some are sold under names which imply that they consist wholly of meat when, in fact, a substantial proportion of added water and other ingredients are present. Similarly, while some brands of Luncheon Meat and of Meat in Gravy contain acceptable and agreed proportions of meat, other brands, sold under the same description, contain considerably less meat. In fairness to the home manufacturer it should be said that these faults appear more frequently in Continental and Commonwealth products than in those manufactured in this country.

The remaining 34 samples, other than milk, which received adverse reports included a further 14 samples which had faulty labels or descriptions. Fifteen samples were not up to the required standard, one contravened the Preservatives Regulations, one had deteriorated and three drugs samples were faulty.

Changes during the year in the legislation relating to food and drugs have been on a moderate scale. The Arsenic in Food Regulations fix a general maximum limit for this toxic substance in foods of one part per million with the more stringent limit of one part in ten millions for non-alcoholic beverages and with wider tolerances up to five parts per million for certain specified foodstuffs. The Food Standards (Ice Cream) Regulations have been re-enacted to establish a difference between "Ice Cream" and "Dairy Ice Cream" and abandoning the requirement regarding sugar content. These changes led to a consequential Amendment of the Labelling of Food Order. The Condensed Milk Regulations were also amended and the Fluorine in Food Regulations have been made more stringent.

The Government Food Standards Committee issued two important Reports during the year. These relate, respectively, to "Milk Bread" and "Preservatives in Food". The revision of the Regulations relating to preservatives is long overdue and it is hoped that both these Reports will lead to new legislation. There is no sign of any Government action regarding standards for pre-packed meat products, but it is hoped that the various Associations of Local Government Authorities may reach agreement with the Trade interests involved on a Code of Practice relating to such products.

Authority	For Borough of Bowles Ridge	For Borough of Stafford	For Urban District Council of Brierley Hill	For Urban District Council of Cannock	Other Authorities
Chief Inspector's Samples	192	192	192	170	108
Inspector's Samples	192	192	192	170	108
Other Samples	192	192	192	170	108
TOTAL	576	576	576	510	324

TABLE I

The total number of samples analysed was as follows :—

<i>For County Council</i>		
Food and Drugs Act, 1955	(a) Chief Inspector's Samples	3,572
	(b) County Public Health Inspector's Samples ...	2,150
	(c) "Appeal-to-Cow" Samples	37
Milks for Hypochlorite Test		202
Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act, 1926		124
Drinking Waters		21
River and Stream Waters		72
Sewages, Effluents and Trade Wastes, etc.		167
Miscellaneous Samples		76
Pharmacy and Poisons Act, 1933		7
Merchandise Marks Act, 1887 to 1953		17
		<hr/>
		6,445
<i>For City of Stoke-on-Trent</i>		
Food and Drugs Act, 1955. Chief Inspector's Samples ...		811
Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act, 1926		13
Other Samples		14
		<hr/>
		838
<i>For Borough of Rowley Regis</i>		
Food and Drugs Act, 1955	(a) Chief Inspector's Samples	192
	(b) County Public Health Inspector's Samples ...	69
Other Samples		53
		<hr/>
		314
<i>For Borough of Newcastle-under-Lyme</i>		
Food and Drugs Act, 1955. Chief Inspector's Samples ...		196
Other Samples		80
		<hr/>
		276
<i>For Borough of Stafford</i>		
Food and Drugs Act, 1955. Chief Inspector's Samples ...		168
Other Samples		7
		<hr/>
		175
<i>For Urban District Council of Brierley Hill</i>		
Food and Drugs Act, 1955. Chief Inspector's Samples ...		155
Other Samples		43
		<hr/>
		198
<i>For Urban District Council of Cannock</i>		
Food and Drugs Act, 1955. Chief Inspector's Samples ...		170
Other Samples		109
		<hr/>
		279
<i>Other Authorities</i>		1,070
		<hr/>
	TOTAL ...	9,595
		<hr/>

COUNTY COUNCIL SAMPLES

Table II shows the total number of Food and Drugs samples submitted and the number reported against.

TABLE II

SAMPLES	Number Examined			Number Adulterated or below standard		
	For- mal	Infor- mal	Total	For- mal	Infor- mal	Total
Almonds	10	1	11	—	—	—
Baking Powder and Golden Raising Powder	4	2	6	—	—	—
Bread	3	4	7	1	1	2
Bun, Cake and Pudding Mixture	9	8	17	—	—	—
Butter	32	—	32	1	—	1
Canned Fruit and Vegetables	44	48	92	—	1	1
Cereal Products	23	11	34	1	—	1
Cheese and Cheese Products	21	7	28	1	—	1
Cocoa and Chocolate Preparations	2	—	2	—	—	—
Coconut	1	1	2	—	—	—
Coffee (Ground)	2	—	2	—	—	—
Coffee Extracts, Coffee and Chicory Extracts (Liquid)	2	2	4	—	—	—
" " " " " (Dry)	4	1	5	—	—	—
Cream	14	11	25	—	—	—
Curry Powder	1	—	1	—	—	—
Custard Powder and Prepared Starches	7	3	10	—	—	—
Drinks, Alcoholic	36	2	38	—	—	—
Drinks, Soft (Liquid and Powder)	40	10	50	—	1	1
Drugs	40	51	91	2	1	3
Fats	29	3	32	—	—	—
Fish Pastes and Fish Products	31	35	66	—	1	1
Flavourings and Colourings	3	5	8	—	—	—
Flour, Confectionery	33	21	54	7	1	8
Flour, Self Raising	8	6	14	—	—	—
Flour, Plain, Various	5	3	8	—	—	—
Fruit, Dried and Preserved	10	12	22	—	—	—
Fruit and Vegetable Juices	12	6	18	1	1	2
Fruit Curds	7	4	11	—	—	—
Foods, Baby and Tonic	7	3	10	—	1	1
Gelatine	1	—	1	—	—	—
Gravy Browning and Salt	3	5	8	—	1	1
Herbs, Spices and Condiments	25	9	34	—	—	—
Honey	1	1	2	—	—	—
Ice Cream	32	2	34	—	—	—
Jellies, Table	6	6	12	—	—	—
Margarine	13	—	13	—	—	—
Marzipan	6	2	8	—	1	1
Meat Products (a) Sausage and Sausage Meat	95	1	96	7	—	7
(b) Brawn, etc.	10	2	12	—	—	—
Meat Pastes and Meat Products (Canned and Frozen)	79	71	150	28	18	46
Milk	335	3,990	4,325	33	32	65
Milk, Dried and Condensed	4	14	18	—	1	1
Mincemeat	6	1	7	—	—	—
Oils, Refined and Salad	1	3	4	—	—	—
Pickles, Various	—	8	8	—	—	—
Preserves, Various	25	18	43	2	2	4
Puddings and Pies	19	22	41	—	1	1
Potato Products	2	1	3	—	1	1
Salad Cream and Dressing	2	2	4	—	—	—
Sauces, Various	13	5	18	—	—	—

TABLE II—*continued.*

SAMPLES	Number Examined			Number Adulterated or below standard		
	For- mal	Infor- mal	Total	For- mal	Infor- mal	Total
Soups	12	24	36	—	—	—
Sugar	4	6	10	—	—	—
Sugar Confectionery	33	28	61	2	—	2
Sweet Spreads and Syrups	6	2	8	—	—	—
Tea	25	1	26	—	—	—
Vinegar	14	8	22	—	—	—
Unclassified	11	7	18	—	1	1
TOTAL ...	1,223	4,499	5,722	86	66	152

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955.

Of the 5,722 samples submitted from the County Area, 5,570 were found to be genuine and 152 adulterated or below standard, the percentage of adulterated samples being 2.7%. The rate of adulteration for the County is lower than that of last year, the figures for 1947-58 being 12.2, 7.7, 5.4, 5.1, 2.9, 4.4, 2.5, 2.7, 3.0, 3.5, 2.8 and 3.2 respectively.

(1) MILK.—Four thousand, three hundred and twenty-five samples of milk, of all grades, were submitted for analysis. These comprised 1,540 samples of "Tuberculin Tested", 309 "Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised)", 165 Channel Island, 1,282 "Pasteurised", 113 Sterilised and 916 undesignated milk. Sixty-five or 1.5 per cent. were found to be adulterated, of which 41 contained added water, 2 contained added water and were fat deficient, 14 were fat deficient, 5 were deficient in fat and solids-not-fat, one contained rodent droppings and two contained formaldehyde preservative. These figures do NOT include "Appeal to Cow" samples.

Action Taken.—Of the 65 unsatisfactory samples taken, 13 were of undesignated milk and 52 were of designated milk.

Twenty-one of these were informal samples taken by Sampling Officers of the Health Department, viz :—7 "Tuberculin Tested", 2 "Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised)" and 12 "Pasteurised". They were included in the 2,219 samples collected from Retailers, School Canteens, Day Nurseries, Hospitals, Institutions and milk supplied under the "Milk in Schools" scheme. Nine of the samples were found to contain added water, two contained added water and were deficient in fat, three were deficient in fat and solids-not-fat, and seven were deficient in fat. Formal repeat samples were taken by Officers of the Chief Inspector's Department from the same sources.

The remaining 44 samples adversely reported upon were taken "formally" under the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, and comprised 13 samples of undesignated milks and 31 of designated milk.

Of the undesignated samples, 3 were deficient in fat, 8 contained added water and one was contaminated with rodent droppings.

Of the designated samples, 4 were deficient in fat, 2 were deficient in fat and solids-not-fat, 2 contained preservative and 24 contained added water. Of the latter samples, 12 were referred to Salop County Council as the vendors obtained their supply of milk in bulk from that County.

Altogether, 255 samples of all grades of milk (excluding Channel Island) below standard but passed as "Genuine" were proved by "Appeal to Cow" samples or their Freezing Point (Hortvet) to be naturally poor in fat, solids-not-fat or both fat and solids-not-fat.

There were 37 "Appeal to Cow" samples taken and 21 of these proved to be naturally poor milk.

PROCEEDINGS.

During the year no proceedings have been instituted in respect of various grades of milk as the deficiencies were slight. The vendors were cautioned.

"Appeal to Cow" Samples.—Of the 37 "Appeal to Cow" samples taken, 11 were found to be naturally poor in solids-not-fat, 2 naturally poor in fat and 8 naturally poor in both fat and solids-not-fat.

The average composition of the milks of all grades, including "Appeal to Cow" samples but excluding Channel Island, was :—

Fat	3.70%	} Total Solids 12.35%
Solids-not-fat	8.65%	

Of the 4,099 samples of milk of all grades, passed as genuine, 243 (5.9 per cent.) were naturally poor in solids-not-fat, their Freezing Points (Hortvet) showing that they were genuine. Five samples (0.1%) were naturally poor in fat and 7 (0.2%) were naturally poor in both fat and solids-not-fat, the "Appeal to Cow" samples proving them to be genuine.

The poor quality of the 255 samples which failed to reach the low minimum standard of 3.0% fat or 8.5% solids-not-fat, but were passed as genuine, is further emphasised when the average quality of all samples is noted, namely, 3.70% of fat and 8.65% of solids-not-fat.

(2) GENERAL ARTICLES OF FOOD.—One thousand, three hundred and ninety-seven samples were examined and 87 samples (53 formal and 34 informal) were found to be adulterated.

Proceedings were taken in respect of Butter containing excess of water and Smoked Cod described as Smoked Haddock. Fines of £23 together with special costs amounting to £7 11s. 0d., were imposed.

The 87 samples which received adverse reports were either adulterated or insufficiently or wrongly labelled. The attention of the manufacturers or packers was drawn to these labelling infringements after the necessary enquiries had been made, and advice given concerning statutory labelling requirements. In many cases drafts of reprinted labels were submitted for approval, thus preventing any recurrence of the infringements.

FERTILISERS AND FEEDING STUFFS ACT, 1926.

The 124 samples submitted comprised 64 Fertilisers and 60 Feeding Stuffs.

Fertilisers

Of the 64 fertilisers, 51 were satisfactory. The results of analysis of the remaining samples are given below :—

TABLE III

<i>Number of Offences per sample</i>	<i>Nature of Offence</i>	<i>Number of Samples</i>
1	Deficiency of Potash... ..	1
	Excess of Phosphoric Acid	2
	Deficiency of soluble Phosphoric Acid	1
	Excess of Nitrogen	2
	Excess of Potash	1
	Deficient in amount passing through a prescribed sieve	1
2	Deficiency of soluble Phosphoric Acid and an excess of insoluble Phosphoric Acid	3
3	Deficiency of soluble Phosphoric Acid, an excess of Nitrogen and an excess of insoluble Phosphoric Acid	1
	Deficiency of soluble Phosphoric Acid, an excess of insoluble Phosphoric Acid and an excess of Potash	1
	Total number of unsatisfactory samples	13

Feeding Stuffs.

Of the 60 samples of Feeding Stuffs submitted for analysis, 51 were satisfactory. The results of analysis of the remaining samples are given below :—

TABLE IV

<i>Number of Offences per sample</i>	<i>Nature of Offence</i>	<i>Number of Samples</i>
1	Deficiency of Albuminoids	3
	Deficiency of Oil	2
	Excess of Oil	2
	Incomplete Statutory Statement	1
2	Deficiency of Oil and an excess of Fibre	1
	Total number of unsatisfactory samples	9

DRINKING WATERS.

Two hundred and twelve samples of drinking waters were submitted during the year ; 15 for full analysis and 153 for partial analysis ; 2 for chlorine content only ; 5 for mineral analysis ; 2 for lead content ; 8 for fluorine content ; 5 for metals and ordinary analysis ; 10 for estimation of metals only ; one for full analysis and metals ; 2 for full analysis and plumbo solvency ; one for copper content and arsenic ; one for copper content only ; 2 for pH and metals ; 3 for ordinary analysis, metals and plumbo solvency and 2 for special analysis.

Of the 212 samples for analysis :—

131 were of satisfactory quality.

2 were polluted with sewage.

DRINKING WATERS—*continued.*

- 25 were polluted with organic vegetable matter.
- 7 contained metallic contamination.
- 1 was polluted with sewage and organic vegetable matter.
- 4 contained metallic and organic contamination.
- 1 contained sewage and metallic contamination.
- 1 contained sewage, organic and metallic contamination.
- 35 were for special analysis.
- 5 were of doubtful quality.

SWIMMING BATH AND POOL WATERS.

- 13 samples were submitted for full analysis.
- 51 samples were submitted for chlorine content only.

RIVER AND STREAM WATERS.

- 49 samples were submitted for ordinary analysis.
- 11 samples were submitted for fluorine estimation only.
- 17 samples were submitted for special analysis.
- 49 samples of water from ditches, road surfaces and storm waters were submitted for analysis for toxicity to animals, etc.

SEWAGES, EFFLUENTS AND TRADE WASTES, ETC.

- 271 samples were submitted for ordinary analysis.
- 14 samples were submitted for special analysis.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION.

A consideration of the results obtained in the County Laboratory over the last eight years shows that from 1953 onward the sulphur pollution in most areas rose steeply. A maximum was reached in the years 1955-1957. Since 1957 there is evidence of a general decrease, which is encouraging, but in most cases the pollution is still significantly above the 1951 level. However, should the decrease continue at its present rate we may restore the 1951 levels by next year in some areas. The annual deposits also show the 1955-57 peak in a few areas, but in others a small but steady decrease is observed. Exceptions to this are Areas G and H.

During 1959, 914 samples were submitted from 12 Local Authorities. The results obtained are set out in Table V and Table VI. The highest and lowest monthly average (sulphur pollution) are also given for each site, to indicate the extent of the seasonal variation. The rainfall and annual deposit figures are corrected to a twelve month period where necessary.

The rain gauges D2033 for May and June (Area E) and D1650 for July (Area G) obviously contained extraneous matter and the results obtained have been omitted from the averages. Rain gauge D1881 for January (Area G) was found to be dry when received; these results have also been excluded. This gauge was subsequently replaced by D1649. In June rain gauge D2487 (Area K) was replaced by D2600; in January D1445 (Area A) was replaced by D2880, which in turn was exchanged for G.D.6 in October.

The lead peroxide cylinder on Site No. 1 (Area J) for December was obviously damaged and the result has been excluded from the calculation of the average. There seemed no reason to disqualify the result obtained from the lead peroxide cylinder on Site No. 4 (Area E) for November.

The figure obtained (10.22 mg/100 sq. cm./day) does seem rather high, however. The next highest figure on this site was 2.65 mg/100 sq.cm./day, obtained for January.

Lead peroxide cylinder No. 1 (Area F) and rain gauges Nos. D376 (Area F) and D1650 (Area G) were not brought in for a number of consecutive months. The average reported will, therefore, show a marked seasonal bias and cannot be regarded as an accurate estimate of the annual pollution.

If all the cylinders and gauges were submitted each month the total number of samples submitted would be 948 instead of the actual number of 914.

In 1958, 928 samples were received out of a maximum of 948.

TABLE V

LEAD PEROXIDE CYLINDERS.

Area	Site	Average Sulphur Pollution (mgm. SO ₃ /100 sq.cm./day)			
		1958	1959	Highest Month 1959	Lowest Month 1959
A	1	1.46	1.51	3.43	0.51
	2	2.26	2.22	3.72	0.64
	3	2.15	2.10	3.58	0.77
B	1	2.07	1.60	4.14	0.52
	2	1.79	1.55	4.47	0.52
	3	1.56	1.48	4.82	0.67
	4	1.27	1.07	1.89	0.50
	5	1.56	1.65	3.10	0.77
	6	1.88	1.73	2.91	0.89
C	1	1.52	1.37	3.01	0.35
	2	2.48	2.66	5.28	1.14
	3	1.32	1.39	2.65	0.46
D	1	2.53	2.31	4.79	0.99
	2	4.49	4.50	8.28	2.11
E	1	1.83	1.82	3.05	0.54
	2	2.04	1.89	3.87	0.68
	3	1.67	1.08	2.49	0.45
	4	2.68	2.28	10.22	0.81
	5	3.30	2.38	4.30	0.94
	6	2.19	1.94	5.00	0.61
	7	2.19	2.38	4.23	1.16
F	1	1.76	1.84	3.61	0.77
	2	2.11	1.83	4.34	0.62

TABLE V—continued.

LEAD PEROXIDE CYLINDERS.

Area	Site	Average Sulphur Pollution (mgm.SO ₃ /100 sq.cm./day)					
		1958	1959	Highest Month 1959	Lowest Month 1959		
G	...	A	...	1.39	1.75	3.37	0.70
	...	B	...	0.85	1.05	2.01	0.49
	...	C	...	2.01	1.85	4.37	0.84
	...	D	...	1.68	1.81	3.59	1.05
	...	E	...	1.32	1.18	2.62	0.65
	...	F	...	1.52	1.74	3.84	0.88
	...	G	...	1.12	1.22	5.33	0.46
	...	H	...	0.87	1.03	2.84	0.45
	...	I	...	1.53	1.48	3.03	0.87
	...	J	...	1.61	1.07	2.72	0.50
	...	K	...	1.66	1.33	3.61	0.53
	...	L	...	2.02	2.38	4.05	1.18
	...	N	...	1.87	1.60	4.13	0.67
	...	O	...	1.32	0.78	1.67	0.29
H	...	1	...	2.06	2.13	4.09	0.91
	...	2	...	1.57	1.55	3.33	0.68
	...	3	...	1.90	2.15	4.06	1.02
I	...	1	...	0.60	0.60	1.23	0.15
	...	2	...	1.07	1.20	2.20	0.36
J	...	1	...	2.46	2.20	5.01	1.12
K	...	1	...	1.26	1.17	3.30	0.46
	...	2	...	1.19	1.60	3.98	0.62
	...	3	...	0.79	0.87	1.49	0.28

TABLE VI

RAINWATER DEPOSIT GAUGES.

Area	Gauge No.	Annual Rainfall (inches)		Annual Solid Deposit (tons/sq. mile)	
		1958	1959	1958	1959
A	G.D.6	30.09	26.11	262.1	204.6
	D1034	30.81	20.12	140.8	153.0
	D311	34.19	23.33	135.0	132.2
B	D312	32.57	22.93	183.1	191.9
	D150	31.83	21.55	160.2	186.9
C	D131	41.38	25.54	170.0	167.0
	D895	33.99	21.54	157.9	145.9
	D234	37.49	22.56	127.8	136.1
D	D353	29.86	24.18	180.8	183.1
	D354	31.12	25.73	146.1	145.6
E	D243	31.31	24.50	167.8	185.1
	D244	33.03	23.75	321.5	335.8
	D245	29.52	23.33	184.2	217.4
	D246	31.35	26.03	220.0	214.4
	D2033	27.74	30.03	373.1	445.3
F	D374	31.09	25.74	176.6	167.4
	D376	32.12	21.57	173.4	191.0
G	D349	21.45	15.14	145.6	156.6
	D350	27.03	17.65	154.6	165.5
	D351	30.59	19.97	112.5	101.4
	D352	19.18	16.85	141.8	184.9
	D1650	39.90	15.62	278.7	189.6
	D1649	35.50	24.50	147.6	143.3
H	D690	26.84	19.60	120.1	139.5
	D691	29.71	21.18	175.3	173.5
	D1330	30.58	23.34	540.2	490.8
I	D1387	34.57	22.52	106.2	90.7
J	D2501	31.36	25.06	223.9	254.3
K	D2600	28.53	20.86	98.3	111.2
	D2488	29.03	19.28	95.8	88.6
	D2489	30.99	21.52	113.6	93.3
L	D2291	43.72	28.04	293.9	419.6
	D2292	43.23	27.38	194.1	237.0

MISCELLANEOUS SAMPLES.

The 134 samples not already dealt with are grouped under this heading and include 97 samples from official sources and 37 samples from private sources.

(a) *Official Samples.*

Forty-two of these samples consisted of foods or food containers most of which were submitted on complaint. Of nine samples of *Milk*, three were found to contain dirt, four had an unpleasant taste and the remaining two were normal. Of the six *Milk Bottles* examined two contained flies, two contained dirt or rust and two contained broken glass. Six samples of dried *Blue Peas* were contaminated with rodent excreta while a can of *Peas* was found to include a large dragon-fly.

Complaints regarding the presence of foreign bodies also concerned three loaves of *Bread*, the contaminating matter being grease and dirt.

A further sample of *Bread* was coloured a bright pink due to the presence and rapid growth of a pink-coloured mould—*Neurospora Sitophila*. The foreign body in a sample of *Cake* was found to consist of brush bristles while that in a *Fruit Tart* consisted of charred sugar and flour and a *Pork Pie* contained dirty dough.

Complaints about taste were confirmed in samples of *Semolina* and *Small Sago*. A sample of *Spray-dried Skimmed Milk Powder* had a tarry taste, some *Cereal Food* was rancid and a sample of *Mineral Water* had a phenolic taste. Two samples of *Water* and a sample of *Tea* made with the water submitted all had a greasy taste and smell. Samples of *Meat* and *Bacon* which formed ingredients of a school meal were found to be satisfactory, as also were samples of *Quosh Orange Drink*, a *Home-made Ginger Beer* and a sample of *National Dried Milk*.

Eighteen samples were submitted under the Merchandise Marks Act to see if they complied with the requirements of the Act and its Regulations. Eight consisted of various *Dog Foods* and *Cat Foods*. Two of these were deficient of the Vitamin A claimed to be present and two contained ingredients which were not disclosed. A *Bird Food* sample was satisfactory, as also were the four samples of *Seed Germinating material*. Two *Insecticides* and three *Deodorant and Antiseptic Sprays* were also satisfactory.

Seven samples were tested for compliance, where necessary, with the Pharmacy and Poisons Act and its Regulations. They included a *Scale Remover*, *Ant Destroyer*, *Oven Cleaner*, *Spring Spray*, *Liquid Starch* and a *Pine Disinfectant*. All were satisfactory.

The remaining thirty samples covered a wide variety of problems and demanded an equally wide range of analytical skill.

Thirteen samples of *Bar, Soft and Toilet Soaps* were tested for the Education Department. Three *Sludges* were analysed as well as three *Dusts* and *Deposits*. Three specimens of *Flooring Material* were analysed in an attempt to solve a problem of variable wear. A *Chemical Reagent* and a *Synthetic Detergent* were checked as to their irritant properties. Two samples of *Boiler Scale* were analysed and the quantity of fluorine in a sample of *Grass* was determined in order to check against local contamination. A sample of *Slag Waste* which was the source of local complaint was found to be giving off hydrogen sulphide and unsaturated hydrocarbon gases which produced a most offensive smell. A *Urine* was checked for sugar and albumin content and, finally, a *Bristle* removed from a schoolboys' throat was satisfactorily identified.

(b) *Private Samples*

The thirty-seven samples in this group, while not so varied as the previous group, provided a proportion of samples which added to the analytical range of the laboratory. The more usual samples included ten *Milks* from producers, two *Drinking Waters*, and two *Waters for Industrial Use*. One sample of *Fertiliser* was submitted for full analysis and one sample of *Feeding Stuff*, submitted for examination for the presence of Castor Seed, was found to contain that highly toxic seed in grossly excessive amount. A sample of *Soil* was examined for fluorine content as a check against local pollution. Finally, twenty *Urines* were examined for various reasons. One sample, from a local hospital, was checked for lead content. Three samples were examined for alcohol content on behalf of persons who were suspected of having taken an excess of alcoholic liquor. The remaining sixteen samples were examined for mercury content for a local firm to check against the possibility of a risk of mercury poisoning in one of its Departments.

MILK SUPPLY

The work of the Department in endeavouring to ensure a clean and wholesome milk supply throughout the County continued as shown in the following tables, which give details of the sampling of milk from many sources throughout the year :—

SPECIFIED AREAS.

At the end of 1959, the only districts in the County which were not Specified Areas were Leek Urban District and the Rural Districts of Cheadle and Leek.

In only one case was action necessary for a breach of the Regulations.

Despite a previous warning, a producer was found selling Tuberculin Tested Milk in a Specified Area in bottles the caps of which were not marked as required by the Regulations. The case was subsequently taken to Court and the defendant was fined £1 0s. 0d. on each of two charges, together with £2 2s. 0d. special costs. Since the Court case no further breaches of the regulations have been found.

MILK PASTEURISING AND STERILISING PLANTS.

At the end of the year the Department was responsible for the supervision of three milk pasteurising plants and three sterilising plants. During the year one firm ceased pasteurising.

At one of the sterilising plants conditions in the milk reception section were not satisfactory despite repeated warnings. At the instigation of the Department the Company concerned were taken before the Magistrates by the District Council for a breach of Regulation 21(3) of the Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations, 1959. The Magistrates found the case proved and imposed a fine of £20.

At all the milk processing plants washed bottles were regularly tested to check the effectiveness of bottle washing plants and follow-up action taken where necessary.

MILK SAMPLING.

Milk sampling followed the familiar pattern successfully operated for many years, with one minor change. Following an "O. and M." investigation the milk sampling officers now collect samples of retail milk ("street milk") for informal examination under the Food and Drugs Act. Formerly this sampling was confined to sampling from schools and institutions.

Samples of retail milk are taken by the Department throughout that part of the County where the County Council is the Food and Drugs Authority, plus the Municipal Borough of Rowley Regis, where the County Council staff, by arrangement, undertake milk sampling and report the results to the Rowley Regis Health Department. The results of these samples are included in the figures given in the tables.

The samples of retail milk are subjected to the appropriate tests. "Raw" milks are examined for cleanliness (the Methylene Blue Test) and also for the presence of tubercle bacilli. Processed milks are examined for cleanliness and in addition are subjected to tests which check the efficiency of the pasteurising or sterilising process.

Apart from occasional special samples taken by the County Health Inspectors, the work of milk sampling throughout the administrative "Food and Drugs" area is carried out by two sampling officers.

Action taken upon the results of the samples is as follows :—

The results of all the retail samples are notified to the Medical Officer of Health of the districts where the milk was sampled.

In the case of "raw" milk the Divisional Milk Officer of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, who is responsible for ensuring clean milk production, is notified of all unsatisfactory samples produced at farms situated within his Division. In addition the Medical Officer of Health of the District where the milk is produced is now also notified.

Unsatisfactory samples of heat-treated milks are dealt with by this Department if from processing plants licensed by the County Council; otherwise they are referred for action to the Medical Officer of Health of the Food and Drugs Authority concerned.

All tubercular positive milk samples are reported to the Divisional Veterinary Officer of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, and also to the Medical Officers of Health of the Districts where the milk was produced and retailed. The Ministry's officers take steps to find the cow or cows secreting tubercle bacilli in their milk and to have them slaughtered, while the Medical Officer of Health has powers, under the Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations, 1959, to place restrictions upon the sale of such milk for human consumption.

The tables which follow give details of the samples collected, together with the results of the various tests applied thereto. Table I is a summary of all "street" milk samples collected. Samples taken from schools and various institutions are dealt with separately in later paragraphs. So far as the cleanliness (Methylene blue) test is concerned, the overall figure of 96.9% satisfactory can be regarded as good. The results of the phosphatase test on pasteurised milk were once again very good, only 12 failures occurring from 3,145 samples examined, i.e., in 99.6% of the samples the milk was shown to have been adequately heat treated. Of the unsatisfactory samples, only one was from a dairy licensed by the County Council.

UNDESIGNATED MILK SAMPLES.

Table II shows the number of undesignated milk samples taken in County Districts which had not been declared Specified Areas, together with the results of the examinations.

The number of samples taken continues to fall—103 this year compared with 237 last year.

BIOLOGICAL TESTING.

The total number of retail milk samples submitted for biological examination for the detection of tubercle bacilli was 559, of which 4 were found to be tubercular positive (as against 5 out of 708 samples taken in 1958). These positive results were investigated by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, resulting in one cow, found to be affected with tuberculosis, being sent for slaughter under the Tuberculosis Order of 1938. (A further two cows had been sold for slaughter since the original samples were taken).

In addition to the above, a further 306 samples of bulk milk were taken from undesignated farms in the County and submitted for biological examination in accordance with the duty expressly laid upon County Councils by Section 31 and the Sixth Schedule of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955. Eighteen of these samples were found to be positive, and, following investigation, eight cows were found to be affected with tuberculosis and slaughtered under the Tuberculosis Order.

During the year 10 cases occurred where milk produced in Staffordshire had been sampled by outside Authorities, usually at large dairies where the milk was about to be processed, and had been reported as tubercular positive. These cases were dealt with by this Department and were reported to the Divisional Veterinary Officer of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, and also to the Medical Officer of Health of the district where the milk was produced. As a result of the investigations which followed, three tubercular cows were found and slaughtered.

It will be seen that as a result of the various activities for the detection of tuberculosis in milk, a total of twelve tubercular cows were detected and slaughtered under the Tuberculosis Order. These twelve animals, which would otherwise probably not have been detected, were thus eliminated as sources of tubercular milk and as infectors of other animals.

Following the notifications sent by this Department to Medical Officers of Health of tuberculosis in samples of milk taken in their areas, this Department was notified in return of twelve instances where notices had been served on the milk producers under Regulation 20 of the Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations, 1959, prohibiting the sale of the milk for human consumption without prior heat treatment.

INFORMAL FOOD AND DRUGS SAMPLING.

Not included in the tables of milk samples collected is a total of 2,219 samples collected by the sampling officers from retail sources, schools, institutions, etc., for informal examination under the Food and Drugs Act, for fat and solids-not-fat content, presence of added water, etc. The considerable increase in the number of these samples (1,285 for 1958) is due to the fact that since the 3rd March, 1959, the milk sampling officers have been collecting samples of retail or street milks in addition to those from schools and institutions. This work is carried out as an administrative convenience and the results are notified to the Chief Inspector of Weights and Measures.

Twenty-one samples were reported unsatisfactory, as follows :—

<i>Retail</i>	5 Tuberculin Tested (2 deficient in fat 3 deficient in fat and solids-not-fat).
<i>Schools, etc.</i>	2 Tuberculin Tested (deficient in fat). 2 Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised) (deficient in fat, solids-not-fat and containing added water). 12 Pasteurised (3 deficient in fat 9 deficient in fat and containing added water).

Of the 21 adulterated informal samples taken by this Department and notified to the Chief Inspector of Weights and Measures were found to be adulterated on further sampling by his Department and 14 were classed as genuine.

PRESENCE OF HYPOCHLORITES IN MILK.

Two hundred and two samples of milk as shown below were examined for the presence of hypochlorite residuals during the year, all being found satisfactory :—

Undesignated (from farms)	4
Tuberculin-tested	96
T.T. (Channel Island)	33
T.T. Pasteurised	24
T.T. Pasteurised (Channel Island)	4
Pasteurised	38
Sterilised	3
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	202
	<hr/>

These very satisfactory results indicate that care is being taken generally to ensure that traces of hypochlorite do not remain in milk bottles after washing.

SUMMARY.

The following is a summary of all the samples of milk collected by the Department during the year :—

Retail (Street) Milks	5,169
Schools	1,004
Institutions, School Canteens, etc	624
Sampling at farms (for biological test only)	306
“ Food and Drugs ” samples	2,219
“ Hypochlorite ” samples	202
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Total	9,524
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TABLE I.

SUMMARY OF "STREET" MILK SAMPLES COLLECTED (i.e. EXCLUDING SAMPLES FROM SCHOOLS AND INSTITUTIONS, ETC.)
1st JANUARY to 31st DECEMBER, 1959

Grade of Milk	Total Samples Taken	Methylene Blue Test (for Cleanliness)		Phosphatase Test (for correct pasteurisation) Submitted Result	Turbidity Test (for sterilised milk) Submitted Result		Biological Test (for presence of Tuberculosis)			
		Submitted	Result		Submitted	Result	Submitted	Positive		
Undesignated	107	*103	Passed 85 Failed 18	—	—	—	104	2	1.9	2.1
"Tuberculin— tested"	995	†994	Passed 922 Failed 72	—	—	—	455	2	0.4	Nil
"Tuberculin— tested (Pasteurised)"	1,769	*1,292	Passed 1284 Failed 8	} 3,145 Passed 3,133 Failed 12	—	—	—	—	—	—
"Pasteurised"	1,376	*1,016	Passed 1008 Failed 8		% Satis. 1959 99.6 1958 99.5	—	—	—	—	—
"Sterilised" "T.T. Sterilised"	910 12	— —	— —	—	910 12	Passed Passed	— —	— —	— —	— —
TOTALS	5,169	*3,405	Passed 3299 Failed 106	—	922	Passed	559	4	0.7	0.7

NOTE :—*Four samples of undesignated milk, 477 of "T.T. Pasteurised" and 360 of "Pasteurised" milk were declared void on the Methylene Blue Test owing to high atmospheric shade temperature on the dates when samples were taken.

†One sample of "Tuberculin-tested" milk was submitted for biological testing only.

Of the 104 samples of undesignated milk submitted to the biological test, 5 were from Urban Districts, none of which was positive, and 99 were from Rural Districts, of which 2 were positive, i.e. 2.0%.

TABLE II
UNDESIGNATED MILK SAMPLES (TAKEN IN
" UNSPECIFIED AREAS ")

1ST JANUARY TO 31ST DECEMBER, 1959.

District	No. of Samples submitted to Methylene Blue Test	RESULT OF EXAMINATION			T.B.		
		Cleanliness			Sub- mitted	Posi- tive	% Positive
		Satis- factory	Unsatis- factory	% Unsatis- factory			
URBAN : Leek ...	5	4	1	20.0	5	Nil	Nil
RURAL : Cheadle ...	*61	51	10	16.4	61	2	3.1
Leek ...	*37	30	7	18.9	38	Nil	Nil
Totals	*103	85	18	17.5	104	2	1.9

*In the case of Cheadle R.D. 65 samples were collected, but 4 were declared void owing to high atmospheric shade temperatures at the time of sampling, and similarly in Leek R.D. 39 samples were collected, but 2 were declared void.

NOTE :—**Specified Areas.** At the end of 1959 the only districts in the Administrative County not included in a " Specified Area " were Leek U.D. and Cheadle and Leek R.D.

GLASS IN SCHOOL MILK BOTTLES.

Five cases of glass in school milk bottles were reported to this Department during the year under review. Following investigations, two firms were taken to Court, the Magistrates in each case finding the case proved imposed fines of £30 with £10 costs and £5 with £2 2s. 0d. costs.

The number of cases reported during the year is very small compared with the number of bottles delivered (estimated at 121,410 bottles per day), but such cases are nonetheless regarded as serious, and instructions have been issued to all Head Teachers that all incidents of foreign bodies in school milk should be reported to this Department immediately.

MILK IN SCHOOLS SCHEME

At the end of the year under review the position regarding the supply of milk under the Milk in Schools Scheme to the various schools in the Administrative Area (excluding Newcastle Excepted District) was as follows :—

MAINTAINED SCHOOLS.

Type of Milk	Schools sampled by Staffs. C.C.		Schools in the Areas of the Food & Drugs Authorities of Brierley Hill U.D., Cannock U.D., Stafford M.B.		No. of children supplied (figures supplied by Education Dept.)	
	No. of suppliers	No. of schools supplied	No. of suppliers	No. of schools supplied	Total	As % of total
Pasteurised...	40	543	5	94	116,420	99.486
Tuberculin—tested ...	9	19	—	—	603	0.514
Total ...	49	562	5	94	117,023	—

NON-MAINTAINED SCHOOLS.

Pasteurised...	15	33	4	6	4,286	97.5
Tuberculin—tested ...	2	2	—	—	101	2.5
Total ...	17	35	4	6	4,387	—
Totals for all schools ...	66	597	9	100	121,410	—

All the supplies are subject to the approval of the County Medical Officer of Health and normally a supply of pasteurised milk is insisted upon if such a supply is available. Failing pasteurised milk, efforts are made to obtain tuberculin-tested and only as a last resort would undesignated milk be allowed. It is pleasing to note that only one school was supplied with undesignated milk during the year, and before the end of the year this supply had become Tuberculin Tested.

School milk supplies are sampled on a routine basis, every supply being sampled at least twice each term and every school sampled at least once each year. Raw milks are examined bacteriologically (for cleanliness) and biologically (for the presence of disease organisms). Pasteurised milks are subjected to the phosphatase test for the efficiency of the pasteurising process and the methylene blue test for cleanliness.

The number of samples collected at schools during 1959 was 1,004 of which 17 failed to conform to the required standard of cleanliness. A further 198 samples (17 T.T. Pasteurised and 181 Pasteurised) also failed the Methylene Blue test, but the results were declared void in accordance with the Regulations owing to high atmospheric shade temperature on the date the samples were taken.

In the case of unsatisfactory samples of raw milk, the supplier and/or producer are notified, together with the Divisional Milk Officer of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, and repeat samples are taken. Failing any improvement, alternative supplies are found.

During the year 919 samples of pasteurised milk were submitted to the phosphatase test, only one of which failed to pass. Unsatisfactory samples of pasteurised milk processed at dairies licensed by the County Council are investigated by the County Health Inspectors whether the test failed is the phosphatase test or the methylene blue test. In other cases the sample failures are reported to the Medical Officer of Health of the licensing authority concerned for appropriate action.

Of the school milk samples, 52 were submitted to the biological test, but no positives were found. It is pleasing to note that although regular samples of "raw" milks are taken throughout the years, no positive sample has been found since 1953.

GENERAL.

Apart from milk sampling undertaken under the foregoing heads, sampling was also carried out during the year at certain private schools, hospitals, sanatoria, institutions and school canteens.

Of the 624 samples taken, 10 were unsatisfactory from a cleanliness standpoint. A further 149 samples also failed the Methylene Blue Test, but the results were declared void in accordance with the Regulations owing to the high atmospheric shade temperature on the date the samples were taken. Five hundred and sixty-three samples of pasteurised milk were submitted to the phosphatase test for efficient pasteurisation, and all passed.

Appropriate action was taken in the case of all failed samples.

Thirty-nine samples were submitted to the biological test, all of which were satisfactory.

INSPECTIONS OF FOOD PREMISES.

Since the introduction of the Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955, approximately 700 premises, owned by the County Council, where meals are served or prepared have been visited by the County Health Inspectors, frequently in conjunction with the Local Authority's Public Health Inspectors. Comprehensive reports on conditions at these kitchens and sculleries have been sent to the Departments concerned, as a result of which very extensive improvements have been carried out, so that, with a few exceptions, the County owned premises now set a very high standard. In many instances plans of proposed new or improved kitchens are sent to this Department and advice is given where necessary.

MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS.

The Health Inspectorate section of the Department also carried out routine and special investigation work in connection with school swimming baths, school water supplies and school sewage disposal systems, this latter work being mainly in non-sewered areas where schools have been modernised.

A sanitary survey into the housing and sanitary conditions was carried out in one area during the year.

SCHEMES OF WATER SUPPLY, SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL

For the financial year 1959/60 a sum of £87,090 was contributed by the County Council to District Councils towards the cost of water supply, sewerage and sewage disposal schemes.

During the year water supply schemes estimated to cost £24,858 and sewerage and sewage disposal schemes estimated to cost £1,767,061 were submitted to the Department for consideration for grants towards their cost. Applications for grants were made under the Rural Water Supplies and Sewerage Acts, 1944 to 1955, or under Section 56 of the Local Government Act, 1958.

Details of the various schemes are as follows :—

WATER SUPPLY SCHEMES.

Cannock Rural District

Dunston Heath Water Mains Extension

This scheme, estimated to cost £1,100, was to provide a mains supply to a small number of properties using well supplies which were unfit for drinking. The scheme was recommended for approval.

Cheadle Rural District

Cauldon Lowe Water Scheme—Pethills Lane Extensions

The scheme, estimated to cost £4,546, was to supply a mains water to isolated properties in the Pethills area at present served by dip wells which are known to be polluted. The cost of the scheme, £4,546, was equivalent to £909 per property, and in the opinion of this Department it seemed doubtful if the expense per property was justified. The scheme was therefore recommended for approval in principle and the Minister be asked to determine if the cost can be regarded as reasonable in accordance with the provisions of the Water Act, 1949.

Seisdon Rural District

Beacon Lane, Kinver

The scheme, estimated to cost £4,232, was to provide a mains supply to three farms and one house, the cost per house being £1,060. The scheme was not recommended for approval since the expense per property was not considered justifiable, and a proviso was made that should any reasonable amount be forthcoming from the owners for the properties concerned the matter might well be reconsidered.

Six Ashes and Four Ashes Water Mains Extension

This scheme, estimated to cost £11,694, was to provide a mains supply for properties in the Six Ashes and Four Ashes area. The scheme was recommended for approval subject to substituting a service pipe for one branch main.

Stone Rural District

Dayhills Water Extension

The scheme, estimated to cost £3,286, was to provide a mains water to a number of properties in the Dayhills area. The scheme was recommended for approval in principle.

SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL SCHEMES

Aldridge Urban District

Eastern Area Sewerage Scheme

The scheme was to provide extensions to the existing sewerage system in the Streetly area and to divert the flow from the Streetly works, which are to be abandoned, to new works to be sited near Forge Mill in the Lichfield Rural District. The scheme comprised part of an earlier scheme which was mooted in 1953 and which was the subject of a Ministry enquiry in 1956, as a result of which parts of the 1953 scheme were deleted by the Ministry. The estimated cost was £83,558 based on a tender accepted for that part which the Minister indicated he would be prepared to approve at the present time.

Little Aston and Streetly Joint Sewage Disposal Scheme

This scheme, estimated to cost £193,544, is a joint scheme to provide sewage disposal facilities for the Little Aston and Streetly area and to deal with sewage from three adjoining Authorities, Lichfield Rural District, Aldridge Urban District and Sutton Coldfield. The proposal is to abandon an existing and totally inadequate disposal works at Streetly belonging to the Aldridge Urban District Council and to take the sewage to the Lichfield Rural District Council's works site at Forge Mill, Little Aston, where the existing works will be utilised within their capacity and new extensions built to deal with the extra flow. The scheme is designed to cater for future development over the next thirty years.

The scheme was recommended for approval subject to the cost of two proposed houses being deleted for grant purposes.

Surface Water Drainage Scheme, Rushall

This scheme, estimated to cost £15,083, is to replace and extend the existing and inadequate surface water sewerage system at Rushall. Serious flooding of roads and gardens with sewage polluted water occurs during heavy rain, and there is no doubt that a health nuisance exists under such conditions.

The scheme was recommended for approval.

Goscote—Sewage Works Extensions

This scheme is in two sections, the first of which was completed in 1954 and consisted of a new pumping station and storm tanks at Rushall, together with eight new sludge beds at the Goscote works. The capital cost of this section is estimated to be £27,000. The second section, which is at present in course of construction, consists of extensive alterations and extensions to the Goscote works at an estimated cost of £203,522.

Subject to further information on a number of points, the schemes were recommended for approval.

Brierley Hill Urban District

Sewerage and Sewage Disposal Scheme

The scheme, estimated to cost £596,200, is to provide modern sewage treatment facilities in lieu of the existing overloaded land

treatment arrangements at the Brierley Hill Round Hill Sewage Farm, Near Whittington. The cost includes a new outfall sewer, new rising main, pump house extensions and additional pumping capacity and provision for sludge digestion. There is no doubt that the existing sewage farm is quite incapable of dealing fully with the flow reaching it. Land has become sewage sick and the present system is inadequate. The scheme was recommended for approval.

Cannock Urban District

Provision of grass plots, re-circulation equipment and renewal of high level filter media

This scheme, estimated to cost £50,024, is to make the effluent from the Cannock Urban District Council's main works as perfect as possible by making use of re-circulation of the effluent technique and by a final irrigation of the humus tank effluent over specially prepared grass plots.

It will be recollected that Cannock Urban District Council was the subject of litigation and as a result the Council were required to take action which would prevent the entry of liquid or solid matter from their sewage disposal works into the Wyrley Brook or the River Penk which would sensibly alter the quality of the water or interfere with the enjoyment by the plaintiffs of the right of fishing. This scheme is a further instalment of the various steps which have been taken to comply with the requirements of the Court.

The scheme was recommended for approval.

Coseley Urban District

Highfield Road Surface Water Sewer

This scheme, estimated to cost £1,199 19s. 0d., is to include the existing storm water sewage arrangements in the Highfield Road area which are incapable of dealing with the heavy storm flows and as a result flooding is causing damage to property.

The scheme, subject to some minor points, was recommended for approval.

Storm Water Sewer, Gough Road

The scheme, estimated to cost £3,073, is to provide a surface water outlet from extensive industrial development at present under construction in the Coseley area. There were no proposals from the Urban District Council to sewer the area in order to take advantage of this new sewer so that, in effect, the scheme was for the benefit of certain private works in the district only.

The scheme was recommended for approval in principle, but that the payment of a grant towards the cost be made if and when a substantial area, other than the private firms development, is connected to the new sewer.

Sedgley Road/Fox Street Surface Water Sewer

This scheme, estimated to cost £2,630, was to provide a surface water sewer urgently needed because of current housing development by a building firm in the area.

The scheme was not recommended for approval since it was in effect for the benefit of the developers of a private housing site.

Storm Water Culvert—Prior Fields

This scheme, estimated to cost £1,960, was to improve the culverting and channelling of a surface water sewer which was incapable of taking the flow dealing with it and causing flooding in the area. The trouble was aggravated to some extent by connections from council housing development being connected to the stream by the Urban District Council, and the scheme was recommended for approval.

Kidsgrove Urban District

Sewerage—The Avenue

The scheme, estimated to cost £4,200, is to provide sewerage facilities in The Avenue, Kidsgrove, and replaces a scheme whereby sewage is discharged into a storm water culvert feeding the canal.

Subject to certain minor recommendations, and that consideration be given to extending the sewer to deal with further properties in the near future, the scheme was recommended for approval.

Rowley Regis M.B.

Old Hill Main Storm Water Sewer

This scheme, estimated to cost £24,484, is to relieve flooding due to existing inadequate and neglected systems of surface water sewers and to make provision for more serious flooding which can be anticipated following proposed development of industrial land in the area.

Subject to further information being provided regarding proposals for making the Mouse Sweet Brook capable of dealing adequately with the flow, the scheme was recommended for approval.

Rugeley Urban District

Sewerage and Sewage Disposal Scheme

This scheme is substantially the same as a scheme approved by the County Council at their meeting on the 28th March, 1956, the main difference being that a new site had been chosen for the disposal works, the size of the works had been increased, there were some amendments to the line of sewers and the increased capital cost is now estimated to be £274,000 as against the original estimated cost of £168,280. The present scheme is designed for a population of 23,150 with a dry weather flow of 890,000 gallons. The earlier scheme was designed for a dry weather flow of 616,000 gallons per day.

Subject to the suggestion that the District Council takes some action to deal with a large quantity of infiltration water now reaching the present works, the scheme was recommended for approval.

Cannock Rural District

Saredon Road Sewage Disposal Scheme

The scheme, estimated to cost £15,330, is a section of a major scheme of sewerage in the area, the later scheme being considered and approved by the Health Committee in September, 1951. This particular section was deleted from the major scheme by the Ministry due to

restrictions on expenditure at that time. The scheme is to abandon the existing, inadequate and defective works badly damaged by mining subsidence at Cheslyn Hay and in lieu to convey the sewage via spun iron pipes to an existing pumping station owned by the National Coal Board, the sewage being pumped therefrom to the Cannock Urban District Council sewers. Due to the difficult ground over which the sewer has to be taken and which is liable to mining subsidence the cost of the scheme is high, but, nevertheless, it was recommended for approval.

Cheadle Rural District

Alton Sewerage and Sewage Disposal Scheme

The scheme, estimated to cost £54,101, exclusive of the cost of land for the disposal work and two pumping stations, was to provide sewerage and sewage facilities for the village of Alton. Highway drains and ditches discharging into the River Churnet were taking sullage water and soil wastes, as well as surface water, and pollution of the River was taking place. The scheme was very expensive due to the complicated sewerage caused by the hilly, rocky nature of the ground through which sewers will have to be laid. The scheme was recommended for approval.

Lichfield Rural District

Clifton Campville Sewerage and Sewage Disposal Scheme

This scheme, estimated to cost £14,178, is the same as an earlier scheme approved by the Health Committee on the 11th January, 1958, the only difference being of minor engineering details and to provide for the treatment of sludge at the Alrewas works instead of at the proposed new works. The scheme was recommended for approval.

Newcastle Rural District

Keele and Madeley Sewage Scheme

This scheme, estimated to cost £89,800, is that part of the original scheme considered and approved by the Health Committee in June, 1951, which was deleted by the Ministry, presumably owing to financial restrictions in operation at the time. The need for the scheme is more pressing since 1951 owing to increased expansion of Keele University who have provided hostel accommodation at Keele and wish to expand existing accommodation. The scheme was recommended for approval.

Ashley Sewerage and Sewage Disposal

The scheme, estimated to cost £58,500, is to provide sewerage and sewage facilities for the village of Ashley. There is no proper drainage system for foul water in the village and pollution of ditches and streams is taking place. The scheme was recommended for approval.

Seisdon Rural District

Kingswood Sewerage and Sewage Disposal Scheme

The scheme, estimated to cost £8,205, less £1,190 anticipated contribution from owners, is to provide sewerage and sewage disposal facilities in lieu of dam wells, cesspools and pan closets which exist at present. A considerable nuisance and expense is caused by overflowing cesspools and the ground is such that soakaways are not effective.

Subject to further information being provided on certain technical matters, the scheme was recommended for approval.

Stafford Rural District

Colwich and Bishton Sewerage Scheme

The scheme, estimated to cost £46,471, is to provide sewerage facilities for the Colwich, Bishton and Little Haywood areas of the Stafford Rural District. Included in the scheme are extensions to various units of the Hixon sewage disposal works to which the sewage will be pumped. Subject to certain points the scheme was recommended for approval.

MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT INQUIRIES AND VISITS OF INSPECTION

23.4.59.	Rowley Regis	Old Hill Surface Water Sewer Scheme.
21.5.59.	Cheadle Rural District	Visit of inspection regarding the Ipstones Sewerage and Sewage Disposal Scheme.
26.5.59.	Rugeley Urban District	Proposed new sewage disposal works and sewerage scheme.
18.8.59.	Stafford Rural District	Colwich/Bishton sewerage and sewage disposal scheme.
9.9.59.	Lichfield Rural District	Clifton Campville sewerage and sewage disposal scheme.
10.9.59.	Tutbury Rural District	Yoxall sewerage and sewage disposal scheme.

The County Health Department was represented at all these inquiries and visits of inspection by the County Health Inspector.

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS DISEASE

The following statistics relate to the notifiable infectious diseases amongst the home population during the calendar year 1959. On reference to the tables at the end of the Report the numbers and death-rates for each Sanitary District will be found.

SMALLPOX.—No case of Smallpox was notified in 1959. The last cases recorded were in 1947, when an outbreak occurred in the south of the County, mainly in Bilston.

SCARLET FEVER.—There was a decrease in the incidence of this disease, 826 cases having been notified, compared with 992 in 1958 and 550 in 1957. In the Urban Districts there were 618 cases and in the Rural Districts 208, as against 759 and 233 respectively in the previous year. The case-rates per thousand of the population were :—Urban Districts

0·87, Rural Districts 0·87, with a total County Rate of 0·87, whilst that for England and Wales was 1·06. The corresponding rates for 1958 were 1·09, 0·99, 1·06 and 0·86 respectively.

DIPHTHERIA.—Two cases of diphtheria were notified during the year, these being the first since 1956 when 5 cases were notified. No deaths occurred. The last deaths from this disease were two in 1955 when 29 cases were notified.

ENTERIC FEVER.—Seven notifications of enteric fever were made during the year as against one in 1958. One case was of typhoid and six were of paratyphoid. All occurred in Urban Districts.

The one case notified in 1958 was of paratyphoid and occurred in a Rural District.

The 1959 case-rates for the country as a whole, for typhoid and paratyphoid, were 0·00 and 0·01 per thousand of the population respectively, the Staffordshire rates being the same.

MEASLES.—During the period, 12,187 notifications were made, which indicates an appreciable increase, for the corresponding figure for 1958 was 4,420. Nine thousand, three hundred and three cases occurred in Urban and 2,884 in Rural Districts, compared with 3,232 and 1,188 in the previous year. The 1959 case-rates for the County and England and Wales were 12·82 and 11·88 as against 4·74 and 5·75 in 1958.

Five deaths occurred. There were two deaths in 1958.

WHOOPING COUGH.—There was an increase in the number of notifications, 753 being made in 1959, as compared with 316 in 1958. In the Urban Districts there were 601 as against 236, whilst the corresponding figures for the Rural Districts were 152 and 80. The case-rate for the County was 0·79 and for England and Wales, 0·73.

There was one death during the year. In 1958 there were no deaths due to this cause.

FOOD POISONING.—Eighty notifications were made in 1959 compared with 95 in 1958. Seventeen County Districts were affected against 19 last year.

DYSENTERY.—Six hundred and three notifications were made in 1959 as compared with 566 in 1958, 289 in 1957 and 726 in 1956. Twenty-four of the 35 Sanitary Districts were affected, but in six instances, viz., Lichfield M.B., Tettenhall U.D., Wednesfield U.D., Willenhall U.D., Stafford R.D. and Uttoxeter R.D., single cases only were notified.

Cases notified in other districts were as follows :—Aldridge U.D. 5, Bilston M.B. 147, Brownhills U.D. 34, Cannock U.D. 97, Coseley U.D. 4, Darlaston U.D. 7, Leek U.D. 5, Newcastle M.B. 155, Sedgley U.D. 20, Stafford M.B. 42, Tipton M.B. 15, Cannock R.D. 6, Cheadle R.D. 2, Leek R.D. 5, Lichfield R.D. 23, Newcastle R.D. 3, Seisdon R.D. 12 and Stone R.D. 15.

ACUTE POLIOMYELITIS, ACUTE ENCEPHALITIS, MENINGOCOCCAL INFECTION.—New regulations designed to replace former legislation were brought into operation on the 1st January, 1959. They introduced nomenclature consistent with the international standard classification of diseases and slightly extended the scope of clinical conditions notifiable under the head of acute encephalitis.

Sixteen cases of Acute Poliomyelitis were notified, compared with 25 in 1958, 10 occurring in Urban and 6 in Rural Districts. Two cases of Acute Encephalitis were notified as against six in the previous year. No death occurred. There were three deaths in 1958.

MENINGOCOCCAL INFECTIONS.—Twenty-three notifications (20 in 10 Urban areas and 1 in each of three Rural Districts) were made during 1959, compared with 13 in 1958. Two deaths occurred in Urban Districts. In the previous year there were two deaths.

The deaths from non-notifiable infectious diseases were as follows :—

GASTRITIS, ENTERITIS AND DIARRHEOA.—Eight deaths occurred in Urban Districts and two in Rural Districts in children under one year of age, the death-rates being 0·66 and 0·50 respectively per thousand live births. The figures for 1958 were 9, 2, 0·75 and 0·50 respectively.

INFLUENZA.—In 1959 there were 184 deaths in Urban and 42 in Rural Districts, as compared with 29 and 11 respectively in 1958.

The number of cases of notifiable infectious diseases, with the deaths, in the Administrative County during 1959 are as follows :—

Diseases	Notifications		Deaths	
	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural
Smallpox	—	—	*	*
Scarlet Fever	618	208	*	*
Diphtheria	1	1	—	—
Enteric Fever	7	—	*	*
Measles	9,303	2,884	3	2
Whooping Cough	601	152	1	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	17	8	*	*
Erysipelas	30	6	*	*
Meningococcal Infection	20	3	2	—
Acute Poliomyelitis (Paralytic)	6	5	}	}
Acute Poliomyelitis (Non-Paralytic)	4	1		
Acute Encephalitis (Infective)	—	1		
Acute Encephalitis (Post Infectious)	1	—	318	104
Pneumonia	376	144		
Dysentery	535	68	*	*
Food Poisoning	52	28	*	*

*Not Classified in Registrar-General's Return.

NOTIFICATION.

The following are particulars of the primary notifications made from 1912 :—

TUBERCULOSIS

The following table shows new cases of tuberculosis, including primary notifications and cases which came to notice, otherwise than by formal notification, and deaths from the disease, classified according to age and sex:—

1959 AGE PERIODS				NEW CASES				DEATHS				
				Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
0—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1—	2	3	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
2—	5	10	1	2	}	—	—	—	—
5—	...	...	...	8	6	2	2					
10—	...	...	...	8	8	3	2					
15—	18	18	—	6	}	—	1	1	—
20—	...	...	...	15	31	2	—					
25—	48	34	4	5	}	8	3	3	2
35—	...	...	...	35	30	6	1					
45—	...	...	...	52	12	1	—					
55—	40	7	—	1	}	36	2	—	—
65—	...	...	...	23	5	—	1					
75 and upwards	7	3	—	—	18	3	—	—	—
								7	1	—	2	
Totals				263	167	19	20	69	10	5	4	

During 1959, 79 deaths occurred from pulmonary tuberculosis and 9 from other forms of this disease, the death-rates being 0·08 and 0·01 respectively. The corresponding rates for 1958 were the same.

The table which follows shows the death-rates in the Urban and Rural Districts of the County from 1914:—

YEAR	DEATH RATE PER 1,000 OF THE POPULATION			
	Phthisis		Other forms of Tuberculosis	
	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural
1914	0·89	0·54	0·31	0·20
1915	0·94	0·67	0·34	0·29
1916	1·01	0·80	0·40	0·29
1917	1·01	0·74	0·34	0·31
1918	1·03	0·88	0·31	0·28
1919	0·83	0·61	0·22	0·30
1920	0·75	0·56	0·30	0·21
1921	0·80	0·53	0·23	0·21
1922	0·80	0·55	0·24	0·17
1923	0·75	0·58	0·25	0·22
1924	0·73	0·58	0·22	0·20
1925	0·83	0·49	0·22	0·14
1926	0·74	0·50	0·22	0·11
1927	0·73	0·44	0·21	0·22
1928	0·64	0·48	0·14	0·13
1929	0·76	0·54	0·15	0·12
1930	0·72	0·54	0·15	0·13
1931	0·78	0·52	0·17	0·13
1932	0·64	0·42	0·16	0·14
1933	0·72	0·50	0·14	0·08
1934	0·67	0·43	0·11	0·16
1935	0·67	0·35	0·13	0·08
1936	0·53	0·34	0·11	0·08
1937	0·60	0·41	0·13	0·11
1938	0·56	0·29	0·13	0·11
1939	0·52	0·35	0·09	0·11
1940	0·51	0·29	0·11	0·06
1941	0·57	0·33	0·16	0·14
1942	0·52	0·34	0·13	0·10
1943	0·55	0·29	0·11	0·07
1944	0·52	0·25	0·10	0·07
1945	0·56	0·22	0·11	0·09
1946	0·49	0·28	0·08	0·06
1947	0·47	0·28	0·09	0·07
1948	0·51	0·33	0·07	0·05
1949	0·45	0·22	0·06	0·03
1950	0·39	0·20	0·06	0·06
1951	0·37	0·12	0·05	0·04
1952	0·27	0·07	0·04	0·04
1953	0·19	0·10	0·04	0·00
1954	0·18	0·13	0·04	0·03
1955	0·10	0·04	0·01	0·01
1956	0·13	0·07	0·01	0·00
1957	0·10	0·01	0·01	0·01
1958	0·09	0·05	0·01	0·01
1959	0·09	0·06	0·01	0·01

NOTIFICATION.

The following are particulars of the primary notifications made from 1918:—

1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931
856	699	642	929	971	1029	974	1232	1400	1106	1194	1017	1021	1129
1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945
1074	1011	929	825	831	858	789	726	669	788	830	841	798	769
1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959
775	813	852	837	807	901	805	958	808	696	623	580	533	455

The following table gives particulars of primary notifications of tuberculosis notified in the Administrative County each year since 1918, together with the case rates per 1,000 of the estimated population. Only from 1946 is it possible to divide these figures to show numbers of respiratory and non-respiratory notifications, and the appropriate case rates are given:—

Year	PRIMARY NOTIFICATIONS			CASE RATE PER 1,000 OF THE POPULATION		
	Respiratory Tuberculosis	Non-Respiratory Tuberculosis	Tuberculosis (all forms)	Respiratory Tuberculosis	Non-Respiratory Tuberculosis	Tuberculosis (all forms)
1918			856			1·37
1919			699			1·04
1920			642			0·92
1921			929			1·29
1922			971			1·37
1923			1,029			1·45
1924			974			1·36
1925			1,232			1·71
1926			1,400			1·93
1927			1,106			1·55
1928			1,194			1·68
1929			1,017			1·43
1930			1,021			1·44
1931			1,129			1·59
1932			1,074			1·50
1933			1,011			1·41
1934			929			1·29
1935			825			1·14
1936			831			1·14
1937			858			1·16
1938			789			1·05
1939			726			0·95
1940			669			0·88
1941			788			1·01
1942			830			1·07
1943			841			1·09
1944			798			1·03
1945			769			1·00
1946	636	139	775	0·80	0·17	0·97
1947	681	132	813	0·84	0·16	1·00
1948	728	124	852	0·88	0·15	1·03
1949	713	124	837	0·85	0·15	1·00
1950	706	101	807	0·83	0·12	0·95
1951	778	123	901	0·91	0·14	1·05
1952	712	93	805	0·83	0·11	0·94
1953	864	94	958	1·00	0·11	1·10
1954	709	99	808	0·81	0·11	0·92
1955	620	76	696	0·70	0·09	0·78
1956	568	55	623	0·63	0·06	0·69
1957	527	53	580	0·57	0·06	0·63
1958	479	54	533	0·56	0·06	0·62
1959	417	38	455	0·44	0·04	0·48

The following is a summary of cases, other than primary notifications, coming to notice from other sources during the year:—

Number of cases other than primary notifications coming to knowledge within the year ...	14
Number of un-notified cases which died ...	4
Number of other cases which died, notification being made after death ...	10
Ratio of un-notified cases which died to total deaths	1 : 6.3

In 1959, roughly 9 out of 11 deaths were of cases notified under the regulations before decease.

The total notifications are classified in a preceding table.

REGISTERS OF DISTRICT MEDICAL OFFICERS OF HEALTH.

At the end of the year the following cases were included in these registers:—

TOTAL CASES	PULMONARY			NON-PULMONARY		
	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total
9,201	4,161	3,527	7,688	746	767	1,513

The figures given above indicate that in 1959 there was one case of tuberculosis in every 103 persons, or 9.7 per 1,000 of the population.

The table also shows that in 1959 there was one death in approximately every 106 cases.

MASS RADIOGRAPHY

I am grateful to the Directors of the Mass Miniature Radiography Units concerned for providing the information which is given in this section of the Report.

Particulars were given in the 1952 Report regarding the arrangements for mass radiography within the area. Four units are concerned and surveys have been conducted at which wherever possible appropriate categories of officers employed by the County Council have attended, *i.e.*, those whose employment is in any way connected with the care of children—staffs of Children's Homes, teachers, etc.

During the year some 356 persons were examined in this way in connection with their appointments to the staff of the County Council.

In addition, 104 members of the staff of the Children's Department engaged in the work of Children's Homes received an annual X-ray.

STOKE-ON-TRENT M.R. UNIT.

General :—The main events of the year have been the replacement of the 35 mm X-ray set by a 70 mm camera unit in April and the installation of a static 100 mm set at the unit's base, which started to operate in September. Both sets have been equipped with Large Film Attachments and appear to be far superior to the 35 mm technique. The output of films by the 70 mm set is equal to that of the old 35 mm apparatus, and the 100 mm static unit, which operates more slowly, can at present cope with the number of persons attending the unit's headquarters.

The permanently static set at the unit's base allowed further extensions of the service for General Practitioners, Medical Officers of Health and self-referred persons. There are now seven such sessions—including one in the evening—and in addition two large films sessions for Ante-natal cases and children, necessary because of the recommendations of the Committee on Radiological Hazards to Patients (1959). These "Primary Large Film Sessions" cause heavy expenditure for large films and solutions, and are likely to offset the saving made by the diminishing number of large film recalls.

The number of patients referred by General Practitioners was slightly larger than in the previous year, (10,000).

Generally the present policy of the unit to visit each factory and each area in approximately three yearly intervals has been followed.

Respiratory Tuberculosis :—147 cases of tuberculosis requiring close supervision and/or treatment at clinics and in hospitals were detected in the unit's area. This is a case finding rate of 2.4 per thousand, which is lower than in all previous years, except 1957. Case finding rates in selected groups, such as General Practitioner referrals and contacts were, however, still considerable and especially so in men above the age of 45. Almost 50% of the tuberculous General Practitioner referrals produced a positive sputum.

In view of the heavy expenditure for films at Ante-natal sessions it is noteworthy that 5 active cases of tuberculosis were found in 1,600 expectant mothers, which underlines the importance of this service.

Contribution of Mass Radiography to Notifications

	<i>Notified 1959</i>	<i>Found by M.M.R.</i>	<i>Percentage found by M.M.R.</i>
Newcastle-under-Lyme Chest Clinic	37	22	59.4%

Carcinoma of the Bronchus and Lungs :—Most cases were referred by their doctors because of symptoms, and the number of new cases (69) was again larger than in the previous year.

Inflammatory Lesions (Pneumonitis, Pleurisy, etc.).

General Practitioners refer such cases on an increasing scale and almost 300 cases of Pneumonia and Pneumonitis were detected during the year.

DUDLEY MOBILE M.R. UNIT

The surveys in Tipton deteriorated and in May 1959 they were discontinued through lack of support by the General Practitioners and the difficulty of finding a suitable site. It was found that Tipton General Practitioners considered the Dudley sessions adequate for their needs.

Dudley

The overall work of the Units at Dudley has been satisfactory. The number of cases of tuberculosis found in General Practitioner cases remained unchanged at 34, giving a prevalence rate per thousand requiring close clinic supervision of 8.3, as against 8.6 last year. The total number of cases shows a slight decline, now being 39 and the overall prevalence rate being 5.2.

Non-tuberculous findings continued to increase.

AREA SURVEYS

The Tipton survey, started in the winter of 1958, was completed in January, 1959, giving a total of 6 cases of active tuberculosis found in the area. No other town surveys were undertaken in this county during the year.

SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE

Mobile Unit 'A'

Numbers Examined

The numbers examined again exceed 60,000 and were slightly higher than in 1958.

Tuberculosis Revealed

The prevalence of tuberculosis has fallen slightly during the year although the numbers actually brought to light exceed those in 1958 by 13. In coming years a more selective use of the Mobile Unit will be necessary in order to maintain an economical case finding rate.

Lung Cancer

The number of cases of lung cancer rose from 18 in 1958 to 31 in 1959. The proportion, however, only increased by 0.1 per 1,000 and is now 0.6 per 1,000.

Mobile Unit 'B'

During the early part of the year the unit continued to give a most valuable service to General Practitioners in Walsall, West Bromwich and Wednesbury. The Wednesbury Sessions were discontinued by mutual arrangement and are carried on by Dr. Frew, using the Wednesbury Chest Clinic apparatus.

Tuberculosis Revealed

The prevalence of active tuberculosis found remains steady at the relatively high figure of 8.9 per 1,000 (90 cases).

During the year 216 Asians were examined and six active cases were discovered. This gives the high prevalence of 27.7 per 1,000.

Lung Cancer

The number of cases of lung cancer rose from 38 in 1958 to 43 this year. Amongst males, the majority General Practitioner Referrals, this represents a prevalence of 7.0 per 1,000.

TUBERCULOSIS HEALTH VISITING

There are now four whole-time Tuberculosis Health Visitors and the total number of visits made by the Visitors to Tuberculous households was 5,370.

TUBERCULOSIS — 1959, CIRCULAR 1/54.

As will be seen in a previous table there were 417 notified cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis during the year.

Figures are available from 7 of the 8 Clinics dealing with contacts residing in the Administrative County and in total 1,419 contacts were examined at these Clinics during 1959, of which 41 were found to be Tuberculous.

There has again been little change in procedure at the Newcastle Clinic. Upon notification of a case of tuberculosis the home circumstances are investigated and all contacts asked to attend for examination. Child contacts are Mantoux tested or in the case of infants Tuberculin Jelly tested and negative reactions are offered B.C.G. inoculation. All contacts except the very young are X-rayed.

Close liaison with the D.R.O. enables the Clinic to get patients into suitable employment according to their clinical condition. A few of the older age groups, especially those disabled by pneumoconiosis and those with persistently positive sputums, are unemployable and form a permanent source of re-infection, but by seeing them fairly frequently at the Clinic and re-examining their contacts when necessary infection is kept to a minimum.

Owing to the restricted accommodation at the Clinic it is not possible to carry out any surveys, but there is close co-operation with the Mass Radiography Unit, especially with regard to schools from which a case of tuberculosis has been notified.

At the Walsall Clinic every endeavour is made to arrange for the examination of contacts of new cases of tuberculosis and, in the case of children, tuberculin skin testing is extensively employed with B.C.G. vaccination of suitable children. The weekly visit of the Mass X-ray Unit to Walsall is utilised for examination of contacts over the age of 11 years. Where tuberculosis is found at post mortem examination and not known during life, arrangements are made for the contacts to be reviewed.

B.C.G. VACCINATION

As mentioned in the Report for 1957 work was started during that year to implement the provisions of the Ministry of Health Circular of 1953 in which Local Authorities were empowered to extend this type of vaccination to school children in the 13 to 14 year age group.

The Ministry in Circular 7/59 dated 30th April, 1959 approved the extension of these arrangements to include children of 14 years of age and upwards who are still at school and also students attending universities, teacher training colleges, technical colleges or other establishments of further education. The Staffordshire County Council considered the circular and agreed to the extension of the scheme. Administrative arrangements to include these extended groups were completed by the end of 1959 and the figures for 1960 onwards will include these persons.

The two teams, each consisting of doctor and nurse, have continued to undertake B.C.G. vaccination, and during the present year 182 schools were visited. Skin tests were carried out on 8,664 children and as a result 7,357 were vaccinated. Of the children tested 1,307 were found to have a positive reaction, and it was necessary to refer 407 of these, who had a hypersensitive Mantoux reaction, to a Mass Miniature Radiography Unit for X-rays of the chest to be taken. Further investigation was indicated in six of the 407 children X-rayed.

It was originally hoped that some 75% of the parents would agree to this form of vaccination for their children, but the rate during the period (58%), although an increase on last year (56%), is still well below this figure. It is hoped, however, that as the scheme becomes accepted and more widely known by means of films, talks, etc., the figure will approximate more closely to the ideal. During the year there has been increased propaganda to this end. Leaflets have been sent to the parents of each child eligible for vaccination and a film made by the London County Council has been purchased for showing at schools.

During the year a total of 849 tuberculous contacts were vaccinated at the Tuberculosis Dispensaries.

CANCER

In the following table the deaths from Cancer during 1959, in age and sex groups, in the Urban and Rural Districts of the County, are shown:—

Age Groups	URBAN DISTRICTS			RURAL DISTRICTS			Grand Total
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
0—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1
1—	—	2	2	2	—	2	4
5—	—	5	5	—	—	—	5
15—	3	2	5	—	2	2	7
25—	26	38	64	14	11	25	89
45—	280	228	508	82	79	161	669
65—	186	142	328	67	41	108	436
75—	131	108	239	62	45	107	346
Totals	626	525	1,151	227	179	406	1,557

As will be seen from the preceding table, this year there were 1,557 deaths from Cancer. In 1958 there were 1,600 preceded by 1,565 in 1957. In each year since 1937 the figure has exceeded 1,000. During the period under review this group of deaths accounted for 16.5 per cent. of the total civilian deaths, as compared with 16.7 per cent. last year, when the total number of deaths from all causes was more by 124. As stated in previous Reports, there is little variation from year to year in the group of deaths from this cause which occur in persons under the age of 45 years, the current number being 106. In 1958 the figure was 110.

In considering the mortality from Cancer, one must bear in mind that the general mortality from all causes under the age of 45 has, over a long period, become steadily less. This means, therefore, that in every population there exists an increasing number of persons of an age more susceptible to cancer than are younger persons, the statement being supported by the fact that whilst in 1920 48·6 per cent of the deaths from all causes were of persons under 45, the figure has gradually decreased in the subsequent years to 10·4 per cent, in 1959.

Lung Cancer

The number of deaths under this heading (316) were 20·3% of the total number of deaths from Cancer during the year. In 1958 the percentage was 20·4 when the number of deaths from this cause were 327 and the total deaths from cancer 1,600 as previously stated.

VENEREAL DISEASES

During the year, 976 Staffordshire patients attended for diagnosis and treatment for the first time, compared with 841 in 1958, and the following detailed table indicates where it was obtained. It will be seen that in 1959, 797 of the persons who attended were found not to be infected, and the corresponding figure in the previous year was 650. The actual cases in 1958 and 1959 were 191 and 179 respectively.

TREATMENT CENTRE	Syphilis	Gonorrhœa	Other Conditions	Total New Cases
Birmingham General Hospital... ..	4		57	78
Dudley Guest Hospital	4	13	106	123
Stafford (Staffordshire General Infirmary)	3	13	69	85
Stoke-on-Trent (Wellesley Street)	10	14	141	165
Walsall (Manor Hospital)	2	15	173	190
Wolverhampton Royal Hospital	14	68	243	325
Burton-on-Trent General Hospital	—	2	8	10
Totals	37	142	797	976

For comparative purposes the totals of the cases included in the foregoing table for the last twenty-five years have been extracted and are given below:—

Year	Syphilis	Soft Chancre	Gonorrhoea	Total Cases	Non-Venereal
1935	166	4	322	492	295
1936	137	6	294	437	341
1937	116	5	320	441	326
1938	133	3	302	438	344
1939	116	5	283	404	310
1940	126	1	244	371	348
1941	111	1	267	379	359
1942	134	2	266	402	512
1943	163	2	271	436	783
1944	171	2	273	446	791
1945	186	-	355	541	867
1946	275	2	451	728	1,180
1947	147	2	254	403	682
1948	177	4	219	400	904
1949	148	-	234	382	842
1950	85	-	178	263	824
1951	67	-	163	230	760
1952	54	-	136	190	666
1953	64	-	158	222	698
1954	51	-	109	160	707
1955	39	-	105	144	562
1956	46	-	117	163	531
1957	43	-	163	206	700
1958	43	-	148	191	650
1959	37	-	142	179	797

BLIND PERSONS

The following table gives particulars of Registered Blind and Partially Sighted Persons registered during 1959. Of the 187 cases registered, 61 were recommended for treatment of one sort or another, and 29 of these actually received such treatment, the difference being accounted for mainly owing to refusals to have treatment due to their age.

	CAUSE OF DISABILITY			
	Cataract	Glaucoma	Retrolental Fibroplasia	Others
(i) Number of cases registered during the year in respect of which para. 7 (c) of Forms B.D.8 recommends:—				
(a) No treatment	24	9	—	93
(b) Treatment (medical, surgical or optical)	35	12	—	14
(ii) Number of cases at (i) (b) above which on follow-up action have received treatment	12	9	—	8

Particulars of Registered Blind and Partially Sighted Persons who were recommended treatment during 1959, but did not receive such treatment

AGE	CAUSE OF DISABILITY			
	Cataract	Glaucoma	Retrolental Fibroplasia	Others
0—45	—	—	—	—
46—50	—	1	—	—
51—55	—	—	—	—
56—60	—	—	—	1
61—65	—	2	—	—
66—70	—	—	—	2
71—75	1	—	—	—
Over 75	22	—	—	3

The Home Teacher visits each case to see what help can be given and to ensure they obtain all assistance to which they are entitled under the Act.

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM

The number of cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum notified during the year was 9. In 4 instances the confinements were domiciliary and the babies were nursed at home.

The remaining five cases were born in hospital. In one instance the condition occurred whilst in hospital and in the other four instances subsequent to discharge.

All the 9 cases were slight, and vision was unimpaired in every instance.

GENERAL HEALTH PROPAGANDA

Measures to bring health education to the attention of the general public were continued, as in the past years, mainly by talks and lectures at schools, Youth Clubs, Women's Institutes, etc. Full advantage is taken of the literature available from the Central Council for Health Education to which the County Council make an annual grant. Leaflets and cards covering a wide range of subjects were distributed to the public through the Public Health staff, and posters and picture sets were displayed in Welfare Centres, etc., throughout the County. The majority of the leaflets, etc., were those of the Central Council for Health Education, the Royal Society for the Prevention of Accidents and the Ministry of Health.

Visual aids are being used on an ever increasing scale. Each Area Medical Officer has been issued with a flannelgraph demonstration board. A library of flannelgraphs has been established and a number of new additions have been purchased during the year. Films, filmstrips and slides dealing with the promotion of better health are being used as part of the educational programme and the subjects included Ante-Natal and Post-Natal Care, Social Services, Clean Food, Care of the Teeth, Vaccination and Immunisation, Child Development and the care of children's teeth, eyes, ears etc. A film entitled "Poise and Movement" was shown to Nursing Staff throughout the County.

Films shown during the year included the following :—

- “ Tooth in Time ”
- “ Nutrition in Pregnancy ”
- “Toxaemia of Pregnancy ”
- “ My First Baby ”
- “ Human Factors ”
- “ Accidents don't happen ”.

Audiences have once again expressed their interest and appreciation of these visual aids. A free issue of the booklet “ You and your baby ” was made available throughout the County at Infant Welfare Centres, Clinics etc.

Two full-time lecturers are now employed and additional film strip projectors have been purchased—two for use by Medical Officers to Area Health Committees and one for the Central Department. The appointment by the County Council during the year of a Public Relations Officer has greatly facilitated the liaison with newspapers in the field of publicity.

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS FOR SUPERANNUATION PURPOSES

The responsibility for the medical examination and certification of the physical fitness or otherwise of persons for appointment to the staff of this Authority rests with the County Medical Officer, and during the year 821 medical examinations were undertaken, 519 by medical staff of the department at County Council Clinics and 302 by General Practitioners and other Authorities. The figures for the previous year were 731, 457 and 274 respectively.

AREA ADMINISTRATION

In the Report for 1948, particulars of the Area Committees and of their districts and population were given, and in the Report for 1951 mention was made of the revised scheme of administration which came into operation on the 1st July, 1951. A major revision took place in 1956, details of which were given in the Report for that year.

CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN

INFANT WELFARE CENTRES

During 1959, four new Centres were opened as follows :—

- Birch Street, Tipton.
- Short Heath, Willenhall.
- Village Hall, Ashley.
- St. Barnabas' Church Hall, Bradwell.

At the end of the year there were 117 Welfare Centres in operation, of which 61 were combined (i.e., Minor Ailment Clinics and Welfare Centres) and 56 were Welfare Centres only.

The following are particulars of the number of sessions and attendances made during the year:—

No. of sessions	5,722
-----------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-------

No. of children who attended during the year
and who were born in:

1959	...	...	...	...	...	10,831
1958	...	...	...	...	...	5,384
1957—1954	...	...	...	...	...	4,833
Total						21,048

No. of attendances during the year made by
children who at the date of attendance
were:

Under 1 year	...	...	...	...	174,328
1 but under 2	...	...	...	...	42,576
2 but under 5	...	...	...	...	39,205
Total						256,109

PROVISION OF NEW INFANT WELFARE CENTRES

With the building of new Clinics at Short Heath, Willenhall, and Birch Street, Tipton, the functions previously held in the premises at 12, Coltham Road, Short Heath, and the Methodist Hall, Canal Street, Tipton, were transferred to the new accommodation.

Approval has so far been received from the Ministry of Health for Clinics to be built during the current financial year at Darlaston (Bentley Estate), Brierley Hill (Kingswinford), Wednesfield, Newcastle (Clayton, Chesterton and Knutton), Brownhills, Aldridge, Rowley Regis (Elm Terrace), Sedgley (Lower Gornal), Biddulph, Wombourn and Coseley (Brierley Lane).

It is expected that the Clinics at Aldridge, Brownhills, Bentley, Clayton, Elm Terrace and Wednesfield will be in operation early in 1960 and the remainder later in the year.

ANTE-NATAL CLINICS

At the 31st December, 1959 there were 47 Ante-Natal Clinics, 5 of which were combined with Infant Welfare Sessions.

The following are the numbers of expectant mothers and attendances made by them during the year at the Ant-Natal Clinics :—

Number of expectant mothers attending	..	6,236
Total number of attendances	.. ..	19,989

One hundred and five women attended the Post-Natal Clinics during the year, 122 attendances being made.

Where treatment is required, the patient is referred to her own doctor except for unsatisfactory dental conditions. Treatment of the latter can be given under the County Council scheme and the patients are offered the facilities locally available.

As mentioned in the Annual Report for 1958, only in a few instances are General Practitioners making use of the exchange card system which was designed to promote a greater degree of co-operation and exchange of information concerning expectant mothers between the Local Authority Clinics and the General Practitioners.

A considerable number are, however, continuing to refer expectant mothers to Clinics for the performance of routine blood tests only.

MATERNITY OUTFITS

In accordance with the provisions of the National Health Service Act, maternity outfits are required to be provided by Local Health Authorities for appropriate cases free of cost. The number issued during the year was 7,945 as against 7,263 for 1953, 6,970 for 1954, 6,721 for 1955, 7,662 for 1956, 7,952 for 1957 and 7,592 for 1958.

PAYMENT OF MIDWIVES' FEES

The compensation fee of 10/- was not claimed by any independent midwives during the period covered by this Report in respect of any cases which had been booked by them and which they had lost as a result of County Council activities.

PUERPERAL PYREXIA

In 1959, 25 cases of Puerperal Pyrexia were notified in the County area.

Of the cases dealt with during the period under review, 3 were sent to hospital and 15 were cases in which confinement had taken place in hospital. The remaining cases were treated at home.

Causes related to pregnancy

Uterine infection	3
Retained products	1
Pyelitis	2
Complicated labour	1
Miscarriage	1
Engorged breasts	2
Post-partum Haemorrhage	1
Split symphysis	1
Phlebitis	1
	—
	13
	—

Causes not directly related to pregnancy

Influenza	4
Anaemia	2
Allergic dermatitis	1
General debility	1
Pneumonia	1
Sore Throat	1
Injections of Imferon	1
Unknown	1
	—
	12
	—

HEARING TESTING OF YOUNG CHILDREN

As mentioned in previous reports, the Health Committee have approved a scheme for screening tests of the hearing of young children, in order to ascertain deafness and defective hearing at the earliest possible age. Early ascertainment is extremely valuable in the case of deaf children because they can be given appropriate training before they reach school age and the disability combated at a stage when auditory discrimination is acute.

It is intended that all children on reaching the age of nine months or as soon as possible thereafter, will be tested as a routine. Younger children in whom there is a suspicion of deafness or any child who does not appear to be making satisfactory progress with speech are also tested.

The following table gives details of the number of children tested in 1959:—

No. of children receiving a screening test—				
at Clinic ...	...	...	...	341
at home ...	...	...	...	299
Total	...	...	...	640
No. of children who failed the test 9				

Of the nine children who failed the test, subsequent investigations revealed that the hearing was not defective in one case. Of the remainder, one was referred to the care of the family doctor and seven were referred to an Audiology Clinic or an E.N.T. Specialist.

OPHTHALMIC TREATMENT

During the year 103 children were referred from the Infant Welfare Centres for ophthalmic examination.

Glasses were prescribed for 61 of these children who are mostly cases of squint and are kept under observation.

These cases, with others first seen in previous years, made 197 visits to the Clinics.

ARTIFICIAL SUNLIGHT

During the year 196 cases were referred for artificial sunlight treatment.

DENTAL TREATMENT

The following table shows the number of cases provided with dental care:—

	<i>Examined</i>	<i>Needing Treatment</i>	<i>Treated</i>	<i>Made Dentally Fit</i>
Expectant and nursing mothers...	514	510	510	382*
Children under 5	577	577	577	577

*Patients treated and not made dentally fit requested emergency treatment only.

The form of treatment provided is shown in the table below:—

	Extractions	General Anaesthetics	Fillings	Scalings or Scalings and Gum Treatment	Silver Nitrate Treatment	Dressings	Radiographs	Dentures Provided	
								Complete	Partial
Expectant and Nursing Mothers	1,918	260	385	72	—	341	89	167	112
Children under five ...	1,084	336	106	—	36	—	—	—	—

Dentures supplied were constructed in the County Dental Laboratory. X-ray units are available at Stafford, Bilston, Sedgley, Cannock, Lichfield and Newcastle Clinics, and the radiographs were taken at these centres. In all other areas arrangements have been made with private practitioners to undertake X-ray examinations on behalf of this Authority.

DENTAL LABORATORY

The summary of work completed during the year at the County Dental Laboratory is shown in the following tables:—

DENTURE WORK

<i>Nature of Denture</i>	<i>Nos. Completed</i>
Full upper dentures	104
Full lower dentures	64
Partial upper dentures	304
Partial lower dentures	61
Relines	15
Repairs to dentures	24
Total	<u>572</u>

ORTHODONTICS

<i>Appliances</i>	<i>Nos. Completed</i>
Regulation appliances	311
Repairs to appliances	9
Total	<u>320</u>

SUNDRIES

<i>Nature of</i>	<i>Nos. Completed</i>
Obturators	3
Crowns	1
Inlays	1
Special trays	157
Ear moulds	3
Study Models	570
Total	<u>735</u>

DISTRIBUTION OF WELFARE FOODS

The County Council in their capacity as Local Health Authority are now responsible for the distribution of Welfare Foods, i.e., National Dried Milk, Orange Juice, Cod Liver Oil and Vitamin A and D Tablets.

Several of the Voluntary Centres, i.e., at shops or private houses, in the rural parts of the County ceased to exist during the year, but little difficulty was experienced in finding other volunteers to undertake the work.

At the end of the year Welfare Foods were being distributed from 90 clinics and 90 other centres, e.g., shops, private houses, etc., as well as from the Welfare Foods Van which covers the Leek Area.

EXTRA NOURISHMENT

During the financial year 1959-60 the sales and free issues amounted to £40,294 as compared with £36,355 during the previous financial year. Of this figure, the amount apportionable to free issues was very small, in fact almost negligible.

The actual issues of Welfare Foods during the year were as follows:—

National Dried Milk	..	..	..	268,474 tins
Cod Liver Oil	..	..	..	54,883 bottles
Vitamin A. & D. Tablets	..	..	..	43,214 packets
Orange Juice	..	..	..	441,720 bottles.

NOTIFICATION OF BIRTHS

The following are particulars of the live and stillbirths notified during 1959:—

Number of live births	...	...	...	15,965
Number of stillbirths	...	...	...	369
Notified by midwives	...	...	...	15,567
Notified by parents and doctors	...	...	...	767

The births registered during the period cannot strictly be compared with those notified because of the period allowed by law for each purpose.

CARE OF ILLEGITIMATE CHILDREN

Full information has been given in previous Reports of the arrangements in being with the Lichfield Diocesan Association for Moral Welfare Work, and the following are the particulars of the children dealt with during 1959:—

Children with mothers at home	...	...	...	80
„ with parents married	...	...	...	18
„ with mothers in situations	...	...	...	2
„ with mothers in Homes	...	...	...	10
„ with parents co-habiting	...	...	...	3
„ with foster parents	...	...	...	3
„ in Local Authority Homes	...	...	...	8
„ in Voluntary Children's Homes	...	...	...	6
„ with adopters	...	...	...	56
„ placed by their mothers for adoption	7
„ stillborn	1
Miscarriage	2
Died	2
Transferred to other workers	3

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As mentioned in previous reports, the County Council has a Mothercraft Training Hostel at Kingswinford with accommodation for 18 cases.

In 1959, 43 cases were admitted, 9 still being in residence at the end of the year.

Forty-nine girls were sent to Diocesan Homes and Homes of other religious denominations during the year.

Twenty-nine of the cases concerned married women; of these 5 were divorced, 8 legally separated, 7 living apart from their husband, 4 widows and 5 couples were reconciled. Eighteen girls married during the year, 13 of them to the fathers of their babies.

The ages of the mothers ranged between 14 and 41, there being 17 under the age of 17 years.

PREMATURITY

The following table gives particulars of the number of premature infants who were born during 1959:—

(1) *Number of Premature Live Births Notified*

(a) In hospital	801
(b) At home	321
(c) In private nursing homes	4
Total	<u>1,126</u>

(2) *Number of Premature Stillbirths Notified*

(a) In hospital	172
(b) At home	44
(c) In private nursing homes	—
Total	<u>216</u>

<i>Weight at birth</i>	PREMATURE LIVE BIRTHS												PREMATURE STILLBIRTHS					
	Born in hospital			Born at home and nursed entirely at home			Born at home and transferred to hospital on or before 28th day			Born in nursing home and nursed entirely there			Born in nursing home and transferred to hospital on or before 28th day			Born in hospital	Born at home	Born in nursing home
	Total	Died within 24 hrs. of birth	Survived 28 days	Total	Died within 24 hrs. of birth	Survived 28 days	Total	Died within 24 hrs. of birth	Survived 28 days	Total	Died within 24 hrs. of birth	Survived 28 days	Total	Died within 24 hrs. of birth	Survived 28 days			
3 lb. 4 oz. or less (1,500 gms. or less) ...	82	33	33	4	3	—	19	6	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	79	24	—
Over 3 lb. 4 oz. up to and including 4 lb. 6 oz. (1,500-2,000 gms.) ...	184	8	159	10	1	8	35	4	29	1	—	1	1	—	1	43	6	—
Over 4 lb. 6 oz. up to and including 4 lb. 15 oz. (2,000-2,250 gms.) ...	166	6	154	27	—	27	14	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	23	9	—
Over 4 lb. 15 oz. up to and including 5 lb. 8 oz. (2,250-2,500 gms.) ...	369	3	359	197	1	192	15	1	12	2	—	2	—	—	—	27	5	—
TOTALS ...	801	50	705	238	5	227	83	11	61	3	—	3	1	—	1	172	44	—

NURSERIES AND CHILD MINDERS' REGULATION ACT, 1948

During 1959 five applications for registration were granted under the above-mentioned Act, so that at the end of the year premises were registered in nine instances and one person remained registered as a child minder.

DAY NURSERIES

The following table gives particulars of the Day Nurseries in operation in the Administrative County during 1959:—

	No. of Approved Places		No. of Children on Register at end of the year		Average Daily Attendance	
	0-2	2-5	0-2	2-5	0-2	2-5
NEWCASTLE (Liverpool Road, Cross Heath) ...	15	25	15	25	8.9	19.2
STAFFORD (Riverside, South Walls) ...	25	25	15	25	13.0	17.0
TIPTON (Toll End Road) ...	12	38	6	24	7.0	17.0
BILSTON (Prouds Lane) ...	10	30	8	21	5.1	11.9
WEDNESFIELD (Lichfield Road) ...	20	30	10	18	4.6	12.8
WILLENHALL (Pinson Park) ...	25	25	16	24	9.4	13.4

As has been stated in previous Reports, the County Council also accepts financial responsibility for 20 of the places provided in a Nursery owned by Messrs. Rubery Owen & Co. Ltd., of Darlaston. The total number of places provided in this Nursery is 42, 10 being approved for children up to two years of age, the remaining 32 being for children aged 2 — 5 years.

The following are the details of the average daily attendance of children at this Nursery during the year:—

0 — 2 years	...	...	1.8
2 — 5 years	...	...	12.8

MATERNITY AND NURSING HOMES

The County Council are responsible for the registration and inspection of these Homes in the Administrative County.

The following are particulars of the premises registered:—

Number of premises registered at end of year	...	3
Number of applications for registration granted...	...	—
Number of Homes given up	...	—
Number of Homes with more than two beds	...	2
Number of Homes solely for midwifery and maternity cases	...	2
Number of Homes exempted from registration	...	2

MATERNAL MORTALITY

Until the 1950 Report it was possible to include a table showing the mortality rate for the Administrative County giving deaths per thousand (live and still) births over a period of years. Figures, however, are not now given by the Registrar-General to coincide with the information previously shown, and the only information relative to the above heading received shows that there were seven deaths during the year. Five of these deaths occurred in hospital.

In 1958 the number of maternal deaths occurring in the Administrative County was eight.

Of the domiciliary cases attended by midwives or maternity nurses two deaths were reported in accordance with the rules of the Central Midwives Board.

INFANTILE MORTALITY

Here again, until the Report for 1950 it was possible to include a table showing statistics over previous years relating to deaths from premature birth, congenital malformations, birth injuries and infantile diseases. The Registrar-General, however, has only defined one of the above-mentioned categories in his statistics, i.e., congenital malformations, and the number given under this heading is 65. The remaining causes mentioned above have not been classified.

During 1959, 22 deaths were reported by the midwives, having occurred whilst they were in attendance. The causes of these deaths were as follows :—

Congenital abnormalities	.. .. .	4
Feebleness and Prematurity	.. .. .	3
Respiratory infections	.. .. .	3
Difficult Labour and Birth Injury	.. .. .	3
Atelectasis	.. .. .	2
Others (including cerebral haemorrhage, anaemia, Hydrops foetalis and inattention at birth)	.. .. .	7

FAMILY PLANNING

The Family Planning Association maintains four clinics in the Administrative County and three in the Area of adjoining Authorities in respect of which they receive assistance. Details of the sessions are as follows:—

BILSTON, Centre Health Clinic, Wellington Road, Bilston.

Tuesdays weekly 2.0—3.30 p.m. and 6.30—7.30 p.m.

Closed Bank Holiday weeks and first fortnight in August.

CANNOCK, The Clinic, Church Street, Cannock.

2nd Thursday in month 2.0—4.0 p.m.

4th Thursday in month 4.30—6.30 p.m.

Closed all August.

DUDLEY, Holly Hall Clinic, Stourbridge Road, Dudley.

2nd and 4th Thursdays 7.0—8.0 p.m.

LEEK, The Clinic, Salisbury Street, Leek.

Wednesdays fortnightly 2.0—3.30 p.m. and 7.0—9.0 p.m.
Closed in August and Christmas if Clinic that week.

STAFFORD, Infant Welfare Centre, North Walls, Stafford.

Thursdays weekly 2.0—4.0 p.m.
1st Thursday 12.0 noon—1.0 p.m.
1st and 3rd Thursdays 7.0—8.0 p.m.
Closed Bank Holiday weeks and all August.

BURTON-ON-TRENT, The Clinic, Cross Street, Burton-on-Trent.

Mondays weekly 6.0—8.0 p.m.
Closed Bank Holidays and all August.

WALSALL, Bradford Street Clinic, Walsall.

Thursdays weekly 7.0—8.30 p.m.
Closed 1st and 2nd Thursdays in August.

CHILDREN NEGLECTED OR ILL-TREATED IN THEIR OWN HOMES

Full particulars have been given in a previous Report of the joint circular dated 31st July, 1950, of the Home Office, Ministry of Health and Ministry of Education, which is concerned with the action to be taken on the discovery of neglect or ill-treatment of children in their own homes. The Medical Officers to the Area Health Committees act as co-ordinating officers on behalf of the County Medical Officer, and periodical meetings are held between them and the interested Authorities, Societies, etc., in their respective Areas. During the year 333 cases were considered and a summary of the action taken is given below. Good results have been obtained in many cases.

Satisfactorily concluded and removed from Register...	50
Referred to Health Visitor	47
" " Health Visitor and N.S.P.C.C.	49
" " N.S.P.C.C.	8
" " N.S.P.C.C. and Education Welfare Officer	11
" " Mental Welfare Officer	2
" " Probation Officer	3
" " Education Welfare Officer...	8
" " Social Worker	9
" " School Health Service	9
" " Child Care Officers	23
" for rehousing	17
Retained under joint observation (2 or more officers)...	42
In receipt of National Assistance	4
Left the district	19
Continued after 31.12.59 for further consideration ...	32

PREVENTION OF BREAK-UP OF FAMILIES

Details were given in the Annual Report for 1956 of the measures taken to implement Circular 27/54 of the Ministry of Health through the appointment of a Social Worker, the visitation of families as far as possible by one person only, which necessitated the co-operation of other departments of the County Council, Voluntary Organisations, etc., together with consideration of a scheme of "half-way houses" to be provided by the District Councils. In view of certain difficulties in respect of the financial aspect of this, however, the proposed arrangement has been deferred for the time being.

The employment of a Social Worker amongst problem families in two southern areas of the County, which was in the nature of a pilot scheme, is still proving successful.

One of the two further Social Workers mentioned in the last year's report has now been appointed and is working in the mid area of the Administrative County. Her duties are amalgamated with those previously carried out by the Welfare Officers. It is hoped that a further appointment will be made shortly so that the Administrative County will be covered adequately for both services. One of the Social Workers, who is primarily concerned with the break-up of families, is assigned to work in relationship with the local firm of General Practitioners in Rugeley, who are the sole practitioners in that town, and at the end of the year the position was satisfactory.

During the year 9 mothers with their children were admitted to Special Homes for convalescence as well as training in mothercraft, the average period of stay being $7\frac{1}{2}$ weeks.

The short term results have again proved satisfactory, and, although it is not possible generally to assess the long term value of these arrangements, they have undoubtedly been of lasting benefit in some cases.

HOME NURSING SERVICE

At the 31st December, 1959, there were 88 whole-time general nurses, together with 71 part-time general nurses, 40 being also domiciliary midwives and 31 district nurse-midwives with part-time health visiting duties.

The principle of employment of male nurses in certain thickly populated districts, for the nursing of patients suffering from diseases which could be more appropriately nursed by a male nurse, and heavy nursing cases, was agreed in 1950, and at the end of 1959 five male nurses were in the employ of the County Council, being centred in Newcastle-under-Lyme, Willenhall, Tipton, Wednesbury and Cannock. These are included in the figure of 88 whole-time general nurses mentioned above.

As previously stated, the combined appointments of District Nurse and Midwife or Health Visitor are made in those rural districts where the scattered population makes it impossible to separate general from midwifery work without creating districts too large to be practicable for either service.

Of the foregoing staff, 143 were car users, the remainder using ordinary cycles for their work.

During the year 331,319 home visits were made by the nurses, the number of cases attended being 12,673. Of this figure it is estimated that 2,263 acute and 3,028 chronic patients would have had to be admitted to hospital had a Home Nursing Service not been available.

The supervisory duties are undertaken by six Supervisors who are also Supervisors of Midwives and Health Visitors.

Since the 5th July, 1948, there has been a considerable increase in the number of nursing staff employed in the Home Nursing Service and whereas at that time 61 whole-time nurses and 71 who combined general with other nursing duties were employed, on the 31st December, 1959, the establishment figures were 90 and 74 respectively. Of the 90 whole-time nurses the establishment provides for 6 male nurses.

The nursing of sick children which is undertaken by each nurse on her own district in 1959 formed a smaller proportion of their work, *i.e.*, 5.4% of the total new patients compared with 1958 when it was 6.7%.

Analysis of the work of the home nurses shows that in 1959 for the first time for several years less time was spent on the care of the elderly, there being 116 fewer new cases in 1959 than in 1958.

During the year there has also been an appreciable fall in the number of new patients suffering from tuberculosis, diseases of the heart and gynaecological conditions, but there has been a substantial increase in the number of cases suffering from diseases of the blood and of the digestive system and from injuries, burns and scalds.

The giving of general nursing care still is the most frequent duty of the home nurses, although fewer treatments of this nature were given in 1959 than the previous year. The number of injection treatments also fell, but there was a substantial rise in the number of dressings and of patients attended for observation.

An analysis of the conditions from which new patients seen by the home nurses in 1959 were suffering, together with a table showing the number of treatments and type of assistance given in all cases (old and new), are given below.

Condition	Age 0—4	Age 5—15	Age 16—64	65 and over	Total
Tuberculosis	4	9	140	38	191
Other infectious diseases	13	13	18	6	50
Diseases of the blood	5	3	266	279	553
Diseases of the heart... ..	—	1	231	597	829
Cerebral Hæmorrhage and thrombosis	—	1	182	669	852
Other circulatory diseases	2	3	96	151	252
Respiratory diseases other than tuberculosis	89	37	378	405	909
Diseases of ear or nose and throat	52	67	160	23	302
Eye conditions	19	31	33	41	124
Dental conditions	10	6	25	6	47
Gynæcological conditions	—	—	258	273	531
Genito-urinary	15	3	107	145	270
Diseases of bones, joints and muscles	—	9	124	196	329
Diseases of digestive system	60	39	363	269	731
Diabetes	—	5	116	206	327
Parasitic conditions (worms, lice, etc.)	9	5	2	7	23
New growths	1	3	294	356	654
Senility	—	—	10	805	815
Diseases of skin and subcutaneous tissues	33	18	139	169	359
Mental and nervous conditions	3	3	93	66	165
Injuries	58	149	292	168	667
Burns and scalds	76	56	117	70	319
Sepsis	27	66	290	113	496
Post operative	75	64	639	254	1,032
Complication of pregnancy or puerperium	5	3	207	—	215
Other conditions	74	45	240	183	542
Totals	630	639	4,820	5,495	11,584

Type of Case	Total number of treatments given in all cases—old and new—during the year ended 31st December, 1959.
General Nursing	127,213
Dressings	78,500
Observation of Patient	9,126
Enemas	5,217
Changing of Pessaries	1,639
Washouts, douches and catheterisation ...	8,439
Preparation for diagnostic investigations...	942
Injections—antibiotics	27,338
Other injections	75,940
Other treatments	9,420

MIDWIVES' SERVICE

The following are particulars of the midwives practising at the end of 1959:—

Number of midwives employed by the Authority 160
(including 3 relief midwives)
(S.R.N., S.C.M. 96 S.C.M. 66)

Number of midwives in private practice (including midwives employed in Nursing Homes):

Domiciliary 6*
In Institutions 5

Number of midwives employed by Hospital Management Committees 70

*In addition, one out-of-area midwife notified, but she took no cases.

The following table shows the number of cases dealt with by the midwives in the area of the Local Supervising Authority during the year:—

17,284	2,803	4,130	659	690
1,032	224	224	12	12
408	113	113	27	27
210	10	10	10	10
687	20	20	1	1
182	18	18	1	1
320	1	1	1	1
130	1	1	1	1
604	1	1	1	1
37	1	1	1	1
131	1	1	1	1
139	1	1	1	1
270	1	1	1	1
231	1	1	1	1
44	1	1	1	1
3,284	1	1	1	1

NUMBER OF DELIVERIES ATTENDED BY MIDWIVES IN THE AREA DURING THE YEAR						
	Domiciliary Cases					
	Doctor not booked		Doctor booked		Totals	Cases in Institutions
	Doctor present at time of delivery of child	Doctor not present at time of delivery of child	Doctor present at time of delivery of child (either the booked Doctor or another)	Doctor not present at time of delivery of child		
(a) Midwives employed by the Authority	19	126	1,016	6,147	7,308	—
(b) Midwives employed by Voluntary Organisations:— (i) Under arrangements with the Local Health Authority in pursuance of Section 23 of the National Health Service Act, 1946	—	—	—	—	—	—
(ii) Otherwise (including Hospitals not transferred to the Minister under the National Health Service Act)	—	—	—	—	—	—
(c) Midwives employed by Hospital Management Committees or Boards of Governors under the National Health Service Act	—	—	—	—	—	4,612
(d) Midwives in Private Practice (including Midwives employed in Nursing Homes)	—	—	33	—	33	81
TOTALS	19	126	1,049	6,147*	7,341	4,693

*This figure may include cases in which the doctor visited the patient during the course of labour but was not present at the actual time of delivery of the child.

Of the midwives employed by the Authority, 152 were car users, one had an autocycle, the remainder using ordinary cycles for their work.

(These figures include the details of the transport of district nurse-midwives which are also included in those relating to the Home Nursing Service).

As mentioned in the section of this Report relating to Home Nursing, the Supervisors' duties also include supervision of that staff, and, in addition, inspection of health visitors, school nurses and general nurses. During the year 1,143 visits and interviews were undertaken for midwifery matters.

In accordance with the Rules of the Central Midwives Board, 22 midwives attended a residential post-graduate course arranged by the Royal College of Midwives, and 8 others attended a course held under the auspices of the Stoke-on-Trent Public Health Department.

Seven of the County Council's midwives are approved by the Central Midwives Board as pupil midwife teachers. At the present time the County Council is participating in two second period training schemes, one in South Staffordshire with the Herefordshire Hospital Management Committee, and the other in the Stafford area with the Stafford Hospital Management Committee. During the year nine trainee midwives were sent to the County Council pupil midwife teachers.

Particulars of deliveries by midwives for the last twenty years are given in the following table:—

Year	*No. of deliveries by Midwives	Medical Aid Notices	Still-births	Death of Mother	Death of Child	Contact with Infection	Laying out the Dead	Artificial Feeding
1940	8,714	3,822	206	8	176	157	31	253
1941	9,101	3,966	220	8	187	151	38	280
1942	9,325	3,811	214	7	161	118	28	331
1943	9,190	3,546	172	3	159	125	17	374
1944	9,136	3,482	143	8	181	108	21	484
1945	8,159	3,259	133	8	119	113	14	460
1946	8,526	3,248	164	5	151	94	22	474
1947	9,375	3,358	167	4	127	125	18	568
1948	8,071	3,375	199	5	130	87	20	728
1949	6,520	1,767	146	5	81	82	21	616
1950	6,586	1,376	172	2	89	85	16	655
1951	5,909	1,467	161	1	67	85	20	709
1952	5,252	1,375	160	4	69	86	19	728
1953	5,895	1,290	148	5	48	60	21	764
1954	5,722	1,225	146	1	50	51	17	744
1955	5,693	1,188	168	1	43	67	14	815
1956	6,044	1,162	159	2	50	38	13	743
1957	6,102	1,113	157	—	48	60	17	840
1958	6,381	1,323	158	2	28	60	17	882
1959	6,273	1,274	132	1	22	57	7	1022

*Including midwifery cases in private maternity homes.

The percentage of doctors' calls to the number of births attended by midwives was 21.1.

The following figures show the causes which occasioned the sending for medical assistance:—

PREGNANCY:

Albuminuria	4
Blood Pressure Abnormal	24
Disproportion	3
Hæmorrhage Ante-partum	21
Loss of Blood	1
Puffiness of hands and face	1
Threatened Abortion	12
Unsatisfactory condition and general health	46
Vaginal discharge	1
Total	<u>113</u>

LABOUR:

Abnormal Presentation	62
Abortion... ..	14
Albuminuria	2
Delayed or Difficult Labour	128
Eclampsia	2
Hæmorrhage, Ante-partum	28
Hæmorrhage, Intra-partum	2
Hæmorrhage, Post-partum	36
Inertia	22
Lacerated Perineum	411
Placenta Prævia	1
Premature Labour	35
Prolapse of Cord	4
Retained Placenta and Membranes	45
Unsatisfactory Condition	48
Total	<u>840</u>

LYING-IN:

High Temperature	69
Inflamed and Painful Leg	11
Unsatisfactory Condition	31
Unusual Swelling of Breasts	1
Total	<u>112</u>

CHILD:

Asphyxia	9
Convulsions	1
Deformities	3
Feebleness and Prematurity	30
Hæmorrhage (Bowel)	2
Hæmorrhage (Navel)	1
Hare Lip and Cleft Palate	1
Inflamed and Discharging Eyes	62
Jaundice	8
Pemphigus	1
Rash	3
Septic Spots	4
Spina Bifida	3
Unsatisfactory Condition	79
Watery Blisters	2
Total	<u>209</u>
GRAND TOTAL	<u><u>1,274</u></u>

Details of the number of notifications of sending for medical help during the *financial year* 1959-60 are given below:—

Number of notifications of sending for medical aid	1,322
Number of claims received	20*
Percentage of claims received to notifications ...	1.5
Total amount paid to doctors during the year ...	£75

*One of the reasons for the small number of claims is that in the large majority of cases the patients are registered with the General Practitioner for general maternity care, so that any fees are the responsibility of the Local Executive Council.

WATERY, INFLAMED AND DISCHARGING EYES

The number of cases notified by the midwives during the year was 62. With two exceptions these were treated at home. Vision was unimpaired in each instance. Of the 62 cases, 60 were not severe. They include medical aid calls for all unsatisfactory eye conditions and not only notified cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

STILLBIRTHS.

Number of Stillbirths registered	415
Reported by midwives	132

Causes of those reported by midwives;—

Albuminuria	1
Ante-partum Hæmorrhage	2
Asphyxia	3
Cerebral Hæmorrhage... ..	1
Constriction of Cord	1
Cord Prolapse	4
Cord round Neck	6
Deformities	24
Difficult Labour	4
History of previous Stillbirths and abortions	1
Hydrocephalus	1
Influenza	1
Knot in Cord	2
Maceration	17
Malpresentation	7
Post Mature	3
Premature	14
Premature separation of Placenta	1
Short Cords (Twins)	2
Spina Bifida	1
Toxæmia	6
Unhealthy Placenta	1
Unsatisfactory Condition of Mother	5
Cause not known	24

ANALGESIA

At the end of 1959, 162 midwives employed by the County Council had received approved training in the administration of gas and air analgesia.

At the 31st December, 1959, 161 midwives were equipped with the necessary apparatus; the number of cases which were dealt with was 3,219, when nurses were acting as midwives, and 605 in their capacity as maternity nurses.

In addition, midwives administered Pethidine in 3,854 cases when acting as midwives and in 709 cases when acting as maternity nurses. Six midwives also used Trilene analgesia in 354 cases when acting as midwives and in 90 cases when acting as maternity nurses.

MIDWIVES OFF DUTY

Every fourth week midwives have a weekend off duty beginning at 9 o'clock on the Friday evening and resuming at 9 o'clock on the Monday morning. There is no night rota system in operation.

On the remaining three weeks of the month they have two nights off each week finishing duty at 9 p.m. on the first night, having all the following day and night off and resuming duty at 9 o'clock the next morning.

PUERPERAL PYREXIA REGULATIONS

Puerperal Pyrexia is defined as any febrile condition occurring in a woman in whom a temperature of 100·4° Fahrenheit (38° Centigrade) or more has occurred within fourteen days after child-birth or miscarriage.

Regulations amending the Puerperal Pyrexia Regulations, 1951, came into operation on the 1st March, 1955.

Cited as the Puerperal Pyrexia (Amendment) Regulations, 1954, a new form of certificate was prescribed for the notification of cases of puerperal pyrexia by medical practitioners and required the cause of the disease, if known, to be stated.

The total notifications from the Administrative County were 25 ; Urban Districts 17, Rural Districts 8.

The case-rate for Puerperal Pyrexia per thousand total births (live and still) for Staffordshire was 1·51, as compared with 13·2 for England and Wales.

The figure for Staffordshire is extraordinarily low and it is possible that there may have been incomplete notification of all cases of puerperal pyrexia, the above definition of which term was revised and defined under the Puerperal Pyrexia Regulations, 1951.

As will have been observed from a previous table, the midwives summoned medical assistance for rises of temperature on 69 occasions. These were specially investigated and it was found that in 35 instances the unsatisfactory conditions were due to abnormalities which could be said to arise directly from childbirth.

HEALTH VISITING

At the 31st December, 1959, the number of Health Visitors employed was 111 whole-time, two Health Visitor Lecturers and 31 part-time Health Visitors. In those areas which were fully staffed in accordance with the previous establishment the position has been reviewed and the establishment increased to implement the recommendations laid down in the report of the Working Party on Health Visiting. As a result the establishment of Health Visitors is now 152. When the remaining three Areas have been reviewed it is likely that this figure will be substantially higher.

The arrangements mentioned in the Annual Report for 1945 concerning the training of Health Visitors were continued, and three nurses received such training during the year.

The following table gives particulars of the visits paid by this staff during 1959 to expectant mothers and young children :—

To Expectant Mothers

First visits	...	...	...	...	3,653
Total visits	...	...	...	...	6,942

To Infants under one year

First visits	...	...	...	...	17,457
Total visits	...	...	...	...	77,062

Total visits to children aged 1 year and under 2 years ... 43,628

Total visits to children aged 2 years but under 5 years ... 74,562

Two hundred and ninety-one instances of insanitary conditions were reported by the Health Visitors to Local Medical Officers of Health during the period.

LECTURES ON MOTHERCRAFT

As in previous years lectures on mothercraft continued at Infant Welfare Centres and Ante-Natal Clinics. There are two Health Visitor Lecturers, both of whom are now working full-time.

Talks were given at 647 sessions of 47 Centres in various parts of the Administrative County, the total attendance being 10,842.

The Lecturers also attended a number of schools to give talks on Hygiene and Mothercraft.

VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION

In a previous Annual Report particulars were given of the arrangements made for this service from the 5th July, 1948, as required under the National Health Service Act, 1946.

VACCINATION AGAINST SMALLPOX

Every effort has continued to be made, through the medium of midwife and health visitor during visits to the homes, Welfare Centres, etc., to encourage parents to have their babies vaccinated. The vaccinations are done entirely by the General Practitioners on behalf of the County Council and the following are the particulars of cases vaccinated or re-vaccinated during 1959. The figures for 1958 are given in brackets.

Age at date of vaccination	Under 1	1	2 to 4	5 to 14	15 or over	Total
Number Vaccinated...	3,416* (3,652)†	864 (701)	294 (300)	243 (293)	348 (485)	5,165 (5,431)
Number Re-Vaccinated	1 (—)	— (2)	18 (19)	73 (100)	675 (674)	767 (795)

*21.2% of the births for 1959. †22.8% of the births for 1958.

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION

Here again, every endeavour has been made during the year, through the medium of the Health Visitors, Welfare Centres, School Clinics, Teachers, etc., to ensure that the immunisation of children is carried out, and during 1959 the number immunised against diphtheria was as follows:—

Under 5	...	...	...	...	10,534
5 — 14 years	...	...	...	...	3,349

Reinforcing doses were given in 15,550 cases.

During 1958 the numbers were 10,124, 1,549 and 7,210 respectively.

The following table gives particulars of immunisation in relation to child population at the 31st December, 1959:—

Number of children at the 31st December, 1959, who had completed a course of immunisation *at any time before that date* (i.e., at any time since the 1st January, 1945).

Age at 31.12.59 i.e. Born in Year	Under 1 1959	1 to 4 1955-1958	5 to 9 1950-1954	10 to 14 1945-1949	Under 15 Total
Last complete course of injections (whether primary or booster)					
A. 1955-1959	1,731	34,281	45,488	31,532	113,032
B. 1954 or earlier ...	—	—	16,979	46,858	63,837
C. Estimated mid-year child population ...	15,900	57,500	150,700		224,100
Immunity Index 100 A/C	10·89	59·62	51·11		50·44

Five original notifications of suspected cases of diphtheria were received during 1959, of which two were confirmed. These were the first confirmed cases since 1956 and it is interesting to compare figures for past years. As recently as 1943 there were 1,141 confirmed cases in the Administrative County and the previous two years also showed over 1,000 cases. For comparative purposes the totals of confirmed cases of diphtheria, together with deaths from the disease, since 1943 are given below:—

Year	No. of Cases	No. of Deaths
1943	1,141	68
1944	639	40
1945	553	16
1946	283	11
1947	178	13
1948	125	10
1949	85	8
1950	46	3
1951	118	8
1952	47	2
1953	73	6
1954	16	—
1955	29	2
1956	5	—
1957	—	—
1958	—	—
1959	2	—

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION

INCIDENCE OF, AND MORTALITY FROM, DIPHTHERIA AMONGST THE CHILD POPULATION
ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTY 1955—1959

	Percentage of Total Population in Age Group					No. of Cases of Diphtheria					Attack Rate per 1,000 of Population in Age Group					No. of Deaths from Diphtheria					Case Fatality Rate per cent.									
	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959					
Children under 5 years of age:																														
Immunised ...	46.8	46.2	47.7	47.7	49.1	4	1	—	—	—	0.13	0.03	Nil	Nil	Nil	—	—	—	—	—	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	
Not Immunised	53.2	53.8	52.3	52.3	50.9	3	2	—	—	1	0.09	0.06	Nil	Nil	0.03	—	—	—	—	—	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	
Total ...	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	7	3	—	—	1	0.11	0.04	Nil	Nil	0.01	—	—	—	—	—	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	
Children aged 5 to 14 years:																														
Immunised ...	86.7	89.0	92.4	92.0	93.5	11	1	—	—	—	0.09	0.01	Nil	Nil	Nil	—	—	—	—	—	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	
Not Immunised	13.3	11.9	7.6	8.0	6.5	11	1	—	—	—	0.57	0.06	Nil	Nil	0.03	—	—	—	—	—	18.18	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	
Total ...	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	22	2	—	—	—	0.15	0.01	Nil	Nil	0.04	—	—	—	—	—	9.09	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	
All children under 15 years of age:																														
Immunised ...	74.3	75.8	78.4	77.8	78.9	15	2	—	—	—	0.09	0.01	Nil	Nil	0.02	—	—	—	—	—	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	
Not Immunised	25.7	24.2	21.6	22.2	21.1	14	3	—	—	1	0.26	0.06	Nil	Nil	0.02	—	—	—	—	—	14.29	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	
Total ...	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	29	5	—	—	1	0.14	0.02	Nil	Nil	0.04	—	—	—	—	—	6.90	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	

VACCINATION AGAINST POLIOMYELITIS

During the year 322,986 ml. of poliomyelitis vaccine was received, making a total of 630,514 ml. received since the inception of the Vaccination Scheme in 1956.

Particulars of vaccinations done during 1959 are as follows :—

Inoculated with two doses :—

Children born in the years 1943 to 1959 ..	63,587
Young Persons born in the years 1933 to 1942 ..	48,042
Other Groups	4,608

Inoculated with one injection only :—

Children	3,643
Young persons	1,756
Other Groups	151
Total number of persons who had received three injections	53,636

The number of applicants awaiting vaccination at the end of the year was 3,338.

WHOOPIING COUGH IMMUNISATION

A scheme of immunisation against whooping cough was commenced throughout the County Area in September, 1953, operated both by general practitioners and also by the County medical staff at the Infant Welfare Centres.

The scheme continued to work satisfactorily during 1959 and 4,883 children were immunised initially, and reinforcing doses given in 157 cases, by staff at Infant Welfare Centres. A further 3,950 were immunised initially, and 271 reinforcing doses were given, by general practitioners.

COUNTY AMBULANCE SERVICE

STATIONS

During the year no change occurred in the status of Ambulance Stations which continued to operate as follows :—

24-hour Stations

Brierley Hill
Cannock
Coseley
Darlaston*
Leek
Lichfield*
Newcastle*
Stafford*
Uttoxeter

Sub-Stations

Aldridge
Biddulph
Brownhills
Cheadle
Kidsgrove
Rowley Regis
Rugeley
Stone
Tamworth
Tettenhall

*Radio Control Stations.

The building of a new Station at Tipton commenced during the year, but had not been completed by the 31st December. A new Station was also commenced at Uttoxeter shortly before the year closed.

VEHICLES

Seven Dennis petrol engined vehicles were delivered during the year and the performance of these vehicles is being watched.

The repair and maintenance of vehicles by direct labour continued throughout the year.

MILEAGE, PATIENTS CARRIED, VEHICLES, ETC.

The table below shows the mileage and number of patients carried by each Station during the year, together with the number of personnel and vehicles at the 31st December, 1959.

STATION	Hours Open	PERSONNEL	VEHICLES		AMBULANCES		SITTING CARS	
			Ambs.	Cars	Mileage	Patients	Mileage	Patients
Aldridge	16	8	2	1	32,256	5,522	15,820	2,247
Biddulph	8	4	1	1	18,921	2,680	17,186	3,374
Brierley Hill ..	24	22	3	4	61,231	8,714	79,872	12,189
Brownhills	16	12	2	2	24,374	3,113	45,247	8,633
Cannock	24	22	4	3	117,825	12,341	80,349	12,393
Coseley	24	22	3	4	48,559	7,904	105,887	22,111
Cheadle	16	12	2	3	43,823	5,800	42,272	6,557
Darlaston	24	27	3	6	70,580	12,927	113,809	26,815
Kidsgrove	8	4	1	1	15,953	3,103	17,768	4,521
Leek	24	19	4	3	72,273	7,854	72,805	8,887
Lichfield	24	19	3	4	47,024	5,604	101,245	13,376
Newcastle	24	24	4	3	51,568	9,005	80,735	14,097
Rowley Regis ..	12	6	2	2	28,264	5,591	40,064	6,497
Rugeley	8	4	1	1	21,775	3,816	25,352	4,614
Stafford	24	24	4	3	61,013	7,100	84,533	8,867
Stone	8	4	1	1	23,182	3,200	24,156	2,963
Tamworth	8	4	1	1	11,960	3,324	21,093	1,792
Tettenhall	8	4	1	1	7,015	1,201	21,284	3,335
Uttoxeter	24	17	2	4	29,760	2,331	71,517	6,250
Totals	—	258	44	48	787,356	111,130	1,060,984	169,518

An analysis of the types of patients carried is given below:—

Maternity	4,808
Illness	267,361
Accidents	5,887
Infectious	1,314
Mental	1,288
	<hr/>
	280,658

The following is a comparison of the number of Stations, personnel, vehicles, patients carried and mileage at the 31st December, 1959, with the number at 31st December, 1958:—

	31.12.58	31.12.59
24-hour Stations	9	9
Sub-Stations	10	10
Ambulances	45	44
Sitting Cars	48	48
Personnel	258	258
Patients carried	271,957	280,648
Mileage	1,753,131	1,848,340
Average miles per patient carried	6.45	6.59

AGENCY SERVICE

The following shows the mileage run and patients carried by the Hospital Car Service in the Stafford, Newcastle and Lichfield Areas:—

Month	Stafford		Newcastle		Lichfield	
	Mileage	Patients carried	Mileage	Patients carried	Mileage	Patients carried
January ...	98	1	310	3	—	—
February ...	180	2	—	—	86	1
March ...	245	3	490	5	106	1
April ...	78	1	215	1	245	5
May ...	316	4	135	3	156	5
June ...	110	4	230	2	182	3
July ...	1,318	17	210	2	87	2
August ...	818	10	—	—	105	1
September ...	876	21	110	1	216	3
October ...	1,119	20	300	3	290	3
November ...	1,549	19	210	2	212	2
December ...	1,042	15	—	—	232	3
	<u>7,749</u>	<u>117</u>	<u>2,210</u>	<u>22</u>	<u>1,917</u>	<u>29</u>

PREVENTION OF ILLNESS, CARE AND AFTER-CARE

The following are particulars of the work undertaken during 1959 by the four Welfare Officers:—

	Free	Partial payment by patient	Paid in full by patient	Total
(1) Number of patients supplied with extra nourishment†	353	7	—	360
(2) Number of patients supplied with clothing† ...	207	8	—	215
(3) Number of patients supplied with bedding† ...	105	5	—	110
(4) Number of patients supplied with convalescent home treatment ...	70	152	19	†241
(5) Number of patients supplied with appliances* ...	193	—	—	193
(6) Number of visits and interviews with patients ...	—	—	—	4,016
(7) Number of patients seen at Office or Clinic ...	—	—	—	1,379
(8) Housing				
(a) No. of cases recommended	—	—	—	77
(b) No. of cases re-housed...	—	—	—	51

*Includes invalid chairs, air beds, rubber rings, hot water bottles, articles for occupational therapy, bed rests, etc. The majority of such appliances were provided on loan.

†Includes cases where assistance was given through Welfare Officers by bodies other than the Staffordshire County Council, e.g., British Red Cross Society and other voluntary associations, National Assistance Board.

‡This total includes 9 cases of problem families sent to Centres for the Guidance of Mothers in Home Management and Child Care at Crowley House, Birmingham, and Brentwood Recuperative Centre, Marple, Cheshire, and 8 cases for whom arrangements were made without financial liability to the County Council.

The provisions of this Section of the Act empower the Local Health Authority to recover reasonable charges from persons availing themselves of the services provided, subject to consideration of their means. The foregoing table indicates to what extent there was recovery or partial recovery of charges during the year.

In addition to the foregoing, the Welfare Officers are concerned with the provision of travelling warrants to relatives to enable them to visit patients in hospital in accordance with the Ministry of Health Circular 85/49, particulars of which were given in the Annual Report for that year. During the year 52 applications for the facility were received. In 41 instances full travelling expenses were allowed.

In the remaining 11 instances it was found the financial circumstances were such that 4 were allowed part expenses and 7 cases could not be considered to be necessitous ones, so that the County Council could not pay the travelling expenses involved.

CARE OF OLD PEOPLE

In the Report for 1953 particulars were given of the scheme inaugurated by the Health Committee for the visitation of old people and here again the Welfare Officers visit the old people and advise and assist wherever necessary. As mentioned previously, the latter have been classified in five categories as follows :—

- (1) Appropriately provided for as regards accommodation, money and domestic assistance or care from relatives ; needing no, or only slight, help from public sources ; not lacking such social contacts as are appropriate ; adequately nursed and treated at home if infirm, *i.e.*, those about whom no anxiety need be felt.
- (2) In reasonable health and not without material necessities (*e.g.* food, shelter, clothing, ability to pay for household help), but lonely and lacking social contacts and relatives or friends able and willing to take an interest in them, *i.e.*, those whose main need is sympathetic visiting and observation, old people's clubs, holidays and other outside interests.
- (3) Needing substantial assistance from public and/or voluntary services (*e.g.*, domestic helps, home nursing, social workers, someone to shop and collect pensions, etc.), but who with such assistance could be adequately cared for at home.
- (4) " Chronic sick " or seriously demented requiring more nursing care, supervision and treatment than could be provided in their homes and whose real need is a hospital bed, though the domiciliary services may be required while a bed is awaited.
- (5) Those (whether sick or not) living in grossly insanitary conditions such as to require initial action by the District Medical Officer of Health to secure cleansing or removal.

Cases are brought to the notice of the Welfare Officers in various ways, *i.e.*, Health Visitors, General Nurses, General Practitioners, Medical Officers of Health, Housing Welfare Officers, National Assistance Board, etc.

During the period under review 713 old people were seen. Six hundred and ninety-nine visits were paid to the homes of these old people, and as will be realised in some cases two or more old people were living together in one house. Some old people were visited more than once during the year. Of these homes visited 134 were to cases falling in Category 1, 108 in Category 2, 367 in Category 3, 54 in Category 4 and 36 in Category 5.

The actual number of homes visited was 590 and 251 cases were of a social nature, 142 cases were referred to County Council agencies, *i.e.*, for domestic assistance, extra nourishment, nursing equipment, to County Welfare Officers etc., and 197 referred to outside bodies—National Assistance Board, Voluntary Associations, Red Cross, W.V.S., etc.

NURSING COMFORTS

The arrangements entered into with the British Red Cross Society and the St. John Ambulance Brigade with regard to the Nursing Comforts Scheme, as described in the Annual Report for 1952, continued to work satisfactorily. At the end of 1959, 72 Nursing Comforts Depots were in operation.

ENURESIS ALARMS

Many children suffer from the distressing condition of bedwetting at night. A recent innovation has been treatment using an electric bell or buzzer connected to a pad placed under the bed sheet. The alarm sounds as soon as the child commences to void urine. The child is then taken to the toilet to empty the bladder completely, the bedding changed and the alarm reset. It is likely that the cause of bedwetting in many of these children is that they sleep so "heavily" as not to appreciate the extent of the bladder's filling. Following requests from doctors for provision of such alarms arrangements were made for them to be loaned to cases where needed as a nursing appliance under the provisions of Section 28 of the National Health Service Act. The doctor before requesting such an alarm is expected to have examined the child and carried out tests to exclude the presence of organic disease. The method of operation of the alarm is explained to the parents by the School Nurse, who also keeps the doctor in touch with the child's progress.

The results of treatment have proved very satisfactory, so that in spite of several purchases of machines of various types there was a substantial waiting list at the end of the year.

	<i>Boys</i>	<i>Girls</i>
Waiting List at 31.12.59	47	31
Alarms in use	21	11
Alarms in transit	4	—
Cured	31	8
? self cured	—	1
Relapsed then cured	2	—
Relapsed much improved	3	1
Much improved with occasional lapses	18	8
Improved	8	4
Relapsed awaiting further trial	2	—

	<i>Boys</i>	<i>Girls</i>
FAILED		
(a) ? physical cause	1	—
(b) too nervous	4	—
(c) too deaf	1	—
(d) heavy sleeper	2	—
(e) unknown reasons	3	1
(f) unco-operative mother	2	—
(g) not true enuresis	—	1
Total failed during 1959..	13	2
Total cured during 1959..	33	9
Total improved during 1959	29	13

ADMISSION OF CHRONIC SICK TO HOSPITAL

In a previous Report particulars were given of the scheme in operation in the area of the Stoke-on-Trent Hospital Management Committee whereby, in an endeavour to achieve the best means of using the beds available for the treatment of the chronic sick, the General Practitioners wishing to remove to hospital a chronic sick case resident in the County Area first applies to the local Area Medical Officer so that the latter might overcome, if possible, the home difficulties by arranging the requisite facilities to enable the patient to remain at home or otherwise to refer the case to the Secretary of the Hospital Management Committee, confirming that such efforts had been unsuccessful and indicating the degree of urgency in each case. Similar arrangements are in operation in the areas of the Stafford Hospital Management Committee and the Lichfield, Sutton Coldfield and Tamworth Group of Hospitals.

During the year the number of cases referred to Area Medical Officers was 808.

Of the total number referred, 577 were admitted to chronic sick hospital accommodation, seven to Mental Hospitals, seven to Part III Accommodation, one to a private Nursing Home and 21 to General Hospitals. In 310 of these cases one or more of the County Council's Services were of help to the patients pending admission.

In 195 cases, therefore, the patients were cared for at home, the County Council's Services being of assistance in 126 instances, viz :—

Nursing	53
Domestic Help	34
Social Welfare	1
Nursing and Domestic Help	28
Nursing and Social Welfare	1
Domestic Help and Social Welfare	3
Nursing, Domestic Help and Social Welfare	6

PREVENTION OF HOME ACCIDENTS

As stated in the 1956 report the functions relating to home safety have been delegated to Area Health Committees. Voluntary Home Safety Organisations have been set up in various districts, including Bilston, Stone, Biddulph and Leek.

In addition to displaying posters, supplying leaflets, etc., in several of the Areas, exhibitions, which have proved to be very popular, have been held illustrating the prevention of home accidents.

Arrangements have been made with some of the hospitals in the County to provide at regular intervals, with the patients' consent, lists of persons who have met with accidents in the home and who have received treatment at the hospital and are ready for discharge or are receiving treatment as out-patients. The Medical Officer to the appropriate Area Health Committee in whose Area the patient resides is informed of the particulars of each case in order that appropriate follow-up action may be taken in the home to avoid future incidents of a similar nature.

OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY

During the year 718 visits were made to patients in their homes—the number of patients on the register being 316.

The numbers of cases who attended the classes at Wolverhampton and Wednesbury during the same period were 88 at Wolverhampton and 83 at Wednesbury.

The vacancy on the establishment for a second Occupational Therapist was not filled during the year.

DOMESTIC HELP SERVICE

Full particulars of the above-mentioned Service have been given in a previous Report.

The Service continued to expand further during the year and at the 31st December, 903 Domestic Helps were employed compared with 856 at the end of the previous year.

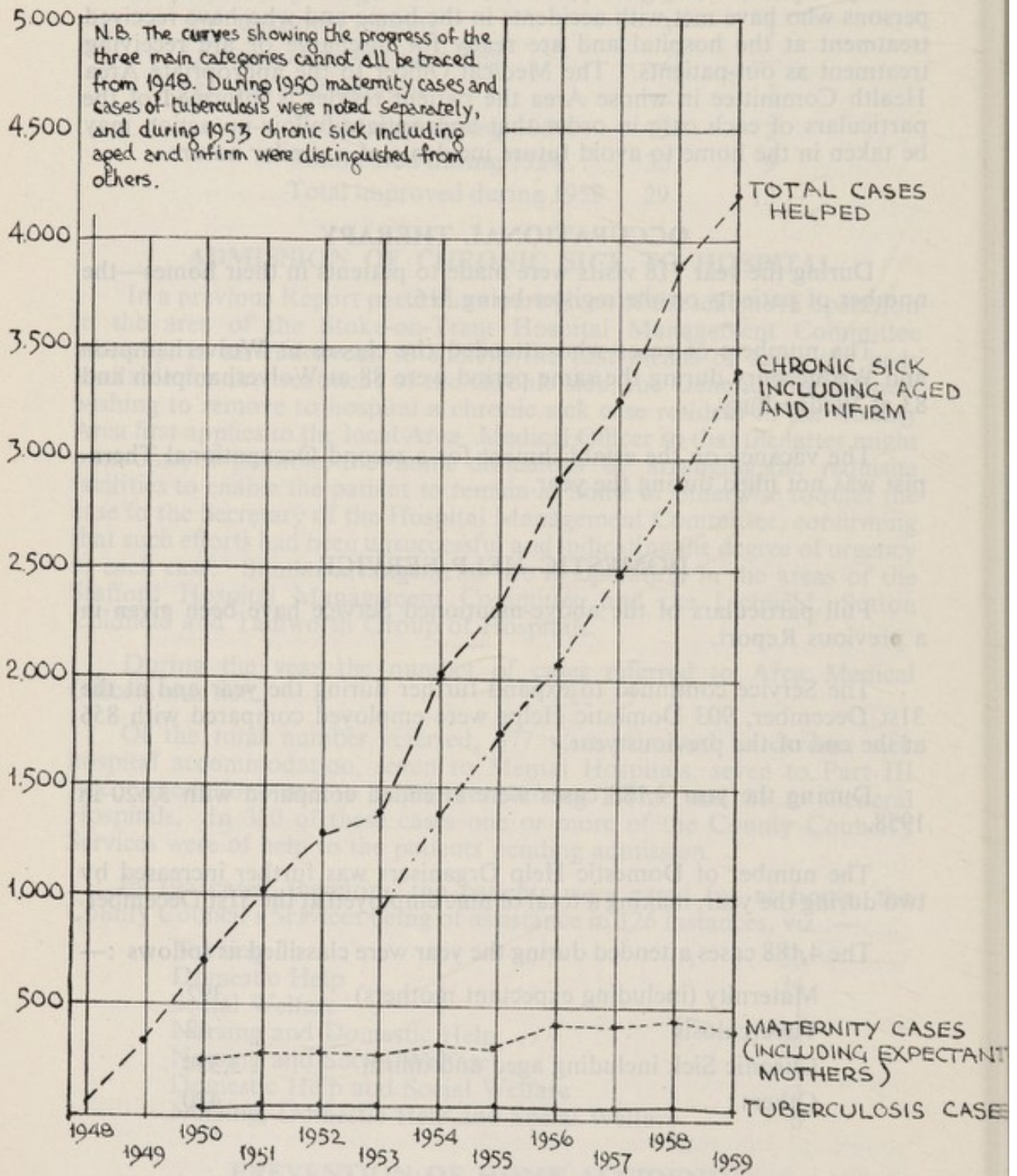
During the year 4,188 cases were attended compared with 3,620 in 1958.

The number of Domestic Help Organisers was further increased by two during the year, making a total of nine employed at the 31st December

The 4,188 cases attended during the year were classified as follows :—

Maternity (including expectant mothers) ..	392
Tuberculosis	42
Chronic Sick including aged and infirm ..	3,334
Others	420

CASES HELPED ANNUALLY SINCE 1948



NIGHT HELPS

Mention was made in the 1956 Report of the scheme of night helps (or night sitters or watchers) which has been started to assist in cases of serious, chronic and terminal illnesses to relieve the heavy strain on relatives by enabling them to have periods of undisturbed sleep during certain nights of the week, where a wife is ill in bed, the husband has to work during the night and the presence of children may be involved, etc. The scheme is also intended to give families opportunities of taking annual holidays in cases where there are aged parents who cannot temporarily be removed to a Home, etc.

During the year 24 Night Helps were employed.

NEIGHBOURLY HELP SERVICE

Particulars were given in the Annual Report for 1957 of this scheme. During the year under review 70 helpers have been engaged.

MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES

(1) ADMINISTRATION.

A Mental Health Sub-Committee of the Health Committee is appointed to deal with the functions of the County Council relating to the Mental Health Service, the recommendations of this Sub-Committee being subject to the approval of the Health Committee and the County Council.

The medical direction of the Mental Health Section is undertaken by the Senior Medical Officer for Mental Health subject to the general direction of the County Medical Officer of Health. A Medical Officer has recently been appointed to the post but has not yet commenced duty. He will be employed part time by the Health Committee, the remainder of his time being spent in duties undertaken for the School Health Service.

A Mental Welfare Officer is employed, his qualifications being a Diploma in Public Administration. He is authorised to present petitions under the Mental Deficiency Act, 1913.

No Psychiatric Social Workers are employed.

The four Mental Welfare Workers are qualified as under—

- (i) Social Science Diploma.
- (ii) R.M.P.A. Certificate, with five years' experience in industrial social work prior to appointment in 1948.
- (iii) Uncertificated teacher with 23 years experience in mental health social work.
- (iv) Post vacant.

Seven Duly Authorised Officers are employed in a full-time capacity. In addition, one of the Mental Welfare Workers undertakes relief duties at week-ends and during annual leave periods of one of the regular officers.

The Special Training Centre staffs are as follows:—

Supervisors. Two with the Diploma of the National Association for Mental Health, two who hold the Recognition Certificate issued by the National Joint Council for Mental Health and three with no qualifications.

Assistant Supervisors. Four with the Diploma of the National Association for Mental Health, one qualified teacher and twenty-one who are unqualified.

Four trainee Assistant Supervisors are at present under training.

The staff of the Practical Training Centre for adult mental defectives is as shown below:—

Supervisor—Male—unqualified.

Deputy Supervisor/Woodwork Instructor—Male, cabinet-maker.

Boot and Shoe Repairer Instructor—Male, craftsman.

General Handicrafts Instructors— Female, unqualified (2)

Male, unqualified (1)

An unqualified Home Teacher is employed in the sparsely populated districts in the North of the County.

The number of certified mental defectives normally resident in the Administrative County at the 31st December, 1959 was as follows:—

St. Margaret's Hospital, Great Barr	...	421
Stallington Hall	... ..	163
Other Institutions (including State Institutions)		248
		<hr/>
		832
		<hr/>

Supervision of mentally defective patients on licence was carried out on behalf of Hospital Management Committees of the Birmingham Regional Hospital Board as requested by Medical Superintendents. During the year 33 patients were thus supervised, 16 from St. Margaret's, one from Lea Colony, one from New Cross, one from Alton Street Hospital, three from Monyhull Hall, two from Coleshill Hall Hospital, one from the Mary Dendy Hospital and 8 from out-County Authorities. Six patients on licence were discharged from their Orders during the year, seven were returned to hospital, one died and one removed to another county. Approximately 150 reports on the home conditions of defectives who were seen by visiting justices for renewal of their Order were submitted after investigation of the circumstances in each case. On 31/12/59 there were 14 defectives on licence under supervision from Staffordshire Hospitals and 4 on licence from other counties.

It has been arranged with the Medical Superintendents of two of the Mental Hospitals in the County (St. Matthew's Hospital, Burntwood and St. George's Hospital, Stafford) for those Officers of the County who undertake the after-care of patients discharged from Mental Hospitals to attend at those hospitals on the case conferences on the patients for whom they will be responsible on discharge. This is of great advantage not only to the patient, for whom it ensures continuity of treatment and care, but also to the Officers concerned, as it enables them to be briefed in the specific problems regarding each patient.

No duties have been delegated to Voluntary Associations although the Staffordshire Association for Mental Welfare is responsible for the financial aspects of the annual holiday provided for the defectives attending Special Training Centres towards the cost of which the County

Council makes a grant. This Association has Sub-Committees attached to six of the Centres which raise funds locally towards the cost of such holidays and other social amenities.

Whenever possible, one member of the County Special Training Centre staffs is seconded each year to attend the Course for the diploma of the National Association for Mental Health, but there was no suitable candidate for the 1959/60 Course. The trainee scheme mentioned in the 1952 report has been in operation since 1953. The Centre at Rowley Regis has been approved for training purposes so that the establishment of trainees is now four.

The usual four-day residential refresher course for Practical and Special Training Centre staffs was held in April this year at Walton Hall Special School, and 37 members of the County Staff attended, together with 11 students from outside the Administrative County.

Authorisation was given several years ago for the attendance of Mental Welfare Workers and Duly Authorised Officers on Refresher Courses, and again this year one of the members of the staff has been attending the Refresher Course for Mental Health Workers organised jointly by the N.A.M.H. and Leeds University.

(2) ACCOUNT OF WORK UNDERTAKEN IN THE COMMUNITY.

(a) *Under Section 28, National Health Service Act, 1946—Prevention, Care and After-Care.*

During the year 698 new cases were referred for preventive care and after-care to the Social Workers in Mental Health. In all 1603 visits of after-care were made by these Duly Authorised Officers.

It is appreciated that considerable scope exists for increased attention to the preventive aspects of mental health.

(b) *Under the Lunacy and Mental Treatment Acts, 1890-1930, by Duly Authorised Officers.*

One thousand, seven hundred and sixty five cases were referred to the Duly Authorised Officers under the Lunacy and Mental Treatment Acts. They are dealt with as follows :—

Voluntary cases under Section 1 of the Mental Treatment Act	604
Temporary cases under Section 5 of the Mental Treatment Act	10
Three-day Orders under Section 20 of the Lunacy Act	491
Summary Reception Orders, sec. 14-16 of the Lunacy Act	140
Fourteen-day Orders Section 21 (1) of the Lunacy Act	121
Other disposals	43
Cases seen in which no action was taken ...	356
	<hr/>
	1,765
	<hr/>

Again it is noted that the proportion of cases dealt with on Summary Reception Orders remains low. The figure shown under Section 1 of the Mental Treatment Act refers only to cases in which the Duly Authorised Officers were concerned and not to the total admissions under this Section.

(c) *Under the Mental Deficiency Acts, 1913-38, Ascertainment.*

Particulars of cases reported during the year 1959:—

	Under age 16		Aged 16 and over		Total
	Male	Female	Male	Female	
(a) Cases at 31st December, 1959, ascertained to be defectives subject to be dealt with under the Act.					
(i) Reported by Local Education Authorities:					
Children at school or liable to attend school... ..	35	35	—	—	70
On leaving special schools ...	8	6	16	12	42
On leaving ordinary school ...	8	9	—	—	17
(ii) Reported by Police or Courts	—	—	2	—	2
(iii) Other Sources	7	8	7	4	26
(b) Cases reported but not regarded at 31st December as defectives "subject to be dealt with" on any ground	7	3	5	4	19
(c) Cases reported but not confirmed as defectives by 31st December and thus excluded from (a) or (b)	—	—	—	—	—
(d) Cases reported in which action incomplete at 31st December ...	—	—	—	—	—
Total number of cases reported during the year	65	61	30	20	176

The number of cases in the community awaiting removal to institutions on 31/12/59 was:—

Under 16		16 and over		Total
Males	Females	Males	Females	
26	13	20	21	80

Guardianship

On the 31st December, 1959, there were four defectives under statutory guardianship—all males. All attend Practical or Special Training Centres and are regularly visited. Grants from the National Assistance Board have relieved the financial stringency which formerly necessitated a number of guardianship orders to secure adequate maintenance for the defectives at home.

Supervision

On the 31st December, 1959, the following mental defectives were under supervision:—

	Male	Female	Total
Statutory Supervision :			
(i) Under 16 years of age ..	205	202	407
(ii) Aged 16 years and over	474	374	848
Voluntary Supervision :			
(i) Under 16 years of age ..	10	7	17
(ii) Aged 16 years and over..	302	276	578
	991	859	1,850

Out of a total of 1,850 cases, 32·4% are under voluntary supervision.

Five thousand and thirteen domiciliary visits and interviews by the three Mental Welfare Workers took place during the year. Six defectives appeared before Courts of Law during the year; of these four were admitted to institutions under Section 8(i) (b) of the Mental Deficiency Act, 1913 and one was admitted on Order under Sec. 9 of the Act.

Petitions were presented for Orders under the Mental Deficiency Acts in respect of four cases from the Administrative County, and in respect of two defectives normally resident outside the Administrative County who were already in the County when permanent vacancies were offered for them. Arrangements were made in respect of 19 defectives for their informal admission to institutions in accordance with the procedure outlined in Ministry of Health Circular 2/58. In all, therefore, vacancies were provided in institutions by the Birmingham Regional Hospital Board for 26 County cases, two of the Court cases mentioned being admitted to Rampton Hospital. This is the lowest number of vacancies ever offered to this Local Health Authority by the Regional Hospital Board.

Again this year the pressure of beds in Mental Deficiency Hospitals provided by the Birmingham Regional Hospital Board has been so acute that some of the most urgent cases cannot be placed. The distress this causes to the defectives concerned and to the relatives is very great.

For the majority of defectives regular domiciliary visiting by Social Workers experienced in mental health work who can advise wisely when difficulties arise meets their need, linked as this is in the County with facilities for admission to the Day Special Training Centres in suitable cases. Training to which they can respond and a "school life" of their own brings happiness and inspiration into the lives of many of these young people, and makes it possible for them in spite of their handicaps to continue to live at home.

For those able to work ready co-operation over their placement has been given to the Mental Welfare Workers by the Officers of the Ministry of Labour and by the National Assistance Board with those who are unemployable.

Under the provisions of the Ministry of Health's Circular 5/52 most valuable help has again been afforded to individual defectives under supervision during the year. Nineteen defectives under 16 years and seventeen over 16 years old were admitted under these provisions for temporary residential care to Mental Deficiency Hospitals for varying periods up to eight weeks. This has given much needed relief to responsible relatives when difficulties have arisen in their homes.

Training

The number of Special Training Centres in the County Area is unchanged (7) and the Home Teacher continues to operate over a wide area around Leek in North Staffordshire. The particulars are as follows:—

<i>Centre</i>	<i>No. on Register</i> 31.12.59	<i>Staff on 31.12.59</i>
Stafford	32	Supervisor and two assistants.
Cannock	38	Supervisor and two assistants.
Bilston	64	Supervisor, five assistants and trainee.
Kingswinford	26	Supervisor and one assistant.
Rowley Regis	67	Supervisor, six assistants, male caretaker/gardener/instructor and trainee.
Newcastle	67*	Supervisor, six assistants, male caretaker/gardener/instructor and trainee.
Lichfield	52†	Supervisor, four assistants and trainee.
	————— 346 —————	

Home Teacher centred on Leek .. 25

*Includes three children from the City of Stoke-on-Trent.

†Includes one boy from Warwickshire.

In addition, the County Council have arranged with Wolverhampton County Borough Council, with Burton-upon-Trent County Borough Council and with Stoke-on-Trent City Council for cases living near to the Authorities' Occupation Centres who cannot reach a County Centre from where they live to be admitted to the Out-County Centre. At the end of the year eight cases were maintained in Wolverhampton Centre, three in Burton-upon-Trent and five in Fenton Centre.

As previously stated, the general policy of separate provision for adult defectives has been accepted in so far as this is practicable, and the Practical Training Centre in Willenhall, serving a wide area in the south of the County, has continued to provide valuable training not only in the usual manual skills but also in the social sphere. This Centre has 60 places for male and female defectives over the age of 16 years, the number on the register at 31.12.59 being 62. Details of the staff there are given earlier in this section of the Report. Plans have been agreed for the building of another two rooms at the Centre, together with improvements to the kitchen and other work. The arrangement whereby adult defectives living in the north of the County are admitted to the Adult training Centre in Hanley administered by the City of Stoke-on-Trent has continued, the agreed number of cases the Centre admits from the County being 32. At the end of the year our allocation was again filled. There are, however, other defectives in the area who would benefit from the training given at such a Centre but, unfortunately, the accommodation available is insufficient to meet the need.

Again, unfortunately, the demand for Centre places has exceeded the number available at one Centre—Newcastle—where at the end of the year there were thirteen children awaiting vacancies. The alterations at Newcastle Special Training Centre mentioned last year to improve the classroom accommodation and enlarge the kitchen considerably to provide a modern efficient unit capable of serving 130 mid-day meals daily were started and building commenced on a site adjacent to the existing Special Training Centre and Practical Training Centre. The dining room and kitchen will be shared by the Special and Practical Training Centres,

Initially 50 places will be provided in the new Practical Training Centre and it is anticipated that all of these will be filled soon after the Centre commences to operate. Pressure on the existing Newcastle Special Training Centre will be relieved to some extent when the Adult Centre is available as the children will be transferred on reaching the age of 16 years from the Junior Centre. There are several children in this age group at the Junior Centre now, due to the fact that the County Council's allocation of places at the Adult Training Centre at Hanley has been filled for many years. The north-eastern part of the County is at present served by a peripatetic Home Teacher who visits the homes of the mentally handicapped to give instruction once weekly, or in some instances, fortnightly, and it has been agreed that home teaching is an unsatisfactory substitute for Special Training Centre training. It has been agreed, therefore, that a 50-place Centre be provided at Leek by the erection of new premises, if possible with a hostel to accommodate children from Mondays to Fridays where travelling would be too long and tedious due to the remoteness of their homes. Again, pressure will be relieved at the overcrowded Newcastle Centre by the transfer of children to the Leek Centre whose homes are situated nearer to Leek than Newcastle. It has been decided to build a Practical Training Centre for 60 adults at Wordsley and to transfer there all those over 16 years at present attending Rowley Regis and Kingswinford Centres. The juniors from the latter Centre will go to Rowley Regis, Kingswinford being closed. Rowley Regis will thus become a Junior Centre. It is hoped that the new Practical Training Centre, together with the other projects mentioned, will be completed before the end of 1960.

Summer holidays of one week's duration were arranged for 164 pupils attending Special Training Centres. There were altogether seven parties and the arrangements were made by the Staffordshire Association for Mental Welfare. The cost of the holidays was met from contributions by the parents, donations from the Centre Committees of the Staffordshire Association for Mental Welfare and from the Health Committee. In addition, trainees from the Practical Training Centre spent a week's holiday at Rhyl.

The day-to-day administration of the Centres and appointment of their staff, with the exception of the Practical Training Centre which is administered centrally, is the responsibility of the Area Health Committee of the area in which the Centre is situated. The majority of the Area Health Committees have appointed a representative to serve on the Local Centre Committee of the Voluntary Association. The Parents' Associations at Newcastle and Bilston Centres continue to do good work.

Ministry of Health Circular 9/59

The expansion of the Mental Health Services to meet future needs was considered in the light of the circular, and a comprehensive plan has been approved by the County Council to provide a comprehensive service for the community care of the mentally disordered. The following is a brief summary of the way in which the services are planned to develop.

(1) *Junior and Adult Training Centres for the subnormal and severely subnormal.*

The aim will be to provide suitable training for all who need it, and in areas where transport costs become prohibitive on account of the sparse population, hostels adjacent to the Centres will accom-

moderate trainees from Monday to Friday weekly. Whenever possible, separate Centres will be provided for the over 16s but mixed Centres will probably have to continue in rural areas. The following new Centres are planned :—

A Junior Centre at Cannock (to replace existing hired hall) (50 places).

A Day Centre in the industrial south of the County for severely handicapped children and adults needing minding rather than training (20 places).

A Nursery Group classroom to be built at the existing Rowley Regis Centre (15 places).

An Adult Training Centre at Lichfield (60 places).

(2) *Residential Accommodation for the mentally disordered.*

The Health Committee have agreed that all the types of hostel mentioned in the Circular shall be provided and the following establishments are planned :—

Residential accommodation for 20 children at six junior training centres for the severely subnormal.

Residential accommodation for 20 adults convenient to the Adult Training Centres for severely subnormal at Willenhall, Wordsley, Newcastle and the proposed Centre at Lichfield.

A short stay home by the sea for 25 mentally disordered children and adults (to be used as a holiday home during the summer for children and adults at Practical and Special Training Centres, etc.) and at other times to provide temporary care for suitable cases.

A hostel for educationally subnormal and maladjusted young people in employment who need a stable background their own homes cannot give.

Hostels for patients discharged from psychiatric hospitals for the mentally ill.

Two nursing homes for elderly senile patients.

(3) *Home visiting services.*

It has been decided to set up four Mental Health Centres at Newcastle, Stafford, Lichfield and Bilston, to accommodate teams consisting of Psychiatrists, Psychiatric Social Workers, Educational Psychologists and Mental Welfare Officers. Included in the Centres will be Child Guidance and Diagnostic Clinics. In view of the recommendations contained in the Younghusband Report, a three-tier system of mental health social workers is envisaged, the Psychiatric Social Worker, Mental Welfare Officer and Mental Welfare Assistant. Efforts will be made to recruit four psychiatric social workers, the existing Duly Authorised Officers and Mental Welfare Workers will be offered appointments as Mental Welfare Officers dealing with all types of mental disorder as opposed to the present division between mental illness and severe subnormality, and mental welfare assistants will be recruited to train under the supervision of the mental welfare officers. The establishment of seven Duly Authorised Officers and four Mental Welfare Workers will be changed to

eleven Mental Welfare Officers plus eleven Mental Welfare Assistants in the next year, and future expansion as the needs of the service dictates and having regard to the severe shortage of trained personnel will continue it is anticipated until about twice this number is employed.

EPILEPTICS AND SPASTICS

The following are particulars of the known cases of epilepsy and cerebral palsy from the Administrative County at the 31st December, 1959:—

EPILEPSY.

Adults.

No. in Part III Accommodation	...	16
No. in own homes	... ..	57
No. chargeable to the Authority in colonies outside the County	...	25

98

Children between the ages of 2 and 16 years.

Epileptics.

At Special Schools	... ..	9 (8 boys 1 girl)
Awaiting admission to Special Schools		2 (1 boy 1 girl)
At ordinary schools	... ..	212 (95 boys 117 girls)
Home Tuition	... ..	—
At Home without Tuition (i.e. Pre-School Age)	... ..	11 (4 boys 7 girls)
		234 (108 boys 126 girls)

Other major defects accompanied by epilepsy.

At Special Schools	.. ..	21 (17 boys 4 girls)
On waiting list for Special Schools (at ordinary schools)	.. ..	2 (boys)
At ordinary schools	.. ..	7 (6 boys 1 girl)
Having Home Tuition	.. ..	8 (3 boys 5 girls)
At Home without Tuition	.. ..	1 (girl)
		39 (28 boys 11 girls)

273

Children under 2 years of age.

No. treated in hospital	3	
No. treated by general practitioners ..	2	
	<hr/>	
	5 (1 boy 4 girls)	5
	<hr/>	

Mental defectives under statutory and voluntary supervision with the additional handicap of epilepsy.

No. under 16 years	38 (14 male 24 female)	
No. 16 years and over	79 (40 male 39 female)	
	<hr/>	
	117 (54 male 63 female)	117
	<hr/>	
		493
		<hr/>

CEREBRAL PALSY

Adults

No. in own homes	52	
No. in Voluntary Home but chargeable to the authority	2	54
	<hr/>	

Children 2—16

At Special Schools for the Physically Handicapped :—

Residential	42 (27 boys 15 girls)	
Day	5 (4 boys 1 girl)	

At Special Schools for other causes :—

Residential	9 (7 boys 2 girls)	
Day	8 (3 boys 5 girls)	

At Nursery Schools	4 (1 boy 3 girls)	
----------------------------	----------------------	--

At ordinary schools	93 (56 boys 37 girls)	
-----------------------------	--------------------------	--

Having Home Tuition	11 (5 boys 6 girls)	
-----------------------------	------------------------	--

At Home without Tuition (Pre-school Age)	26 (18 boys 8 girls)	
--	-------------------------	--

At Home without Tuition (? Educability)	3 (2 boys 1 girl)	
	<hr/>	
	201 (123 boys 78 girls)	201
	<hr/>	

Children under 2.

No. treated in hospital	8	
No. treated by general practitioners ...	4	12
	—	
	12 (7 boys 5 girls)	
	—	

Mental defectives under statutory and voluntary supervision with the additional handicap of cerebral palsy.

No. under 16 years	54 (26 male 28 female)	
No. 16 years and over	81 (42 male 39 female)	
	—	
	135 (68 male 67 female)	135
	—	
		402
		—

TABLES

Of the 117 persons suffering from epilepsy in addition to mental defect, 39 attend Practical and Special Training Centres and one has Home Teaching.

Of the 135 defectives suffering from spastic conditions 55 attend Practical and Special Training Centres and two have Home Teaching. Thirty-one persons in these two totals suffer from both epilepsy and cerebral palsy.

With regard to adults, the figures given relate to those registered by the County Welfare Department under the scheme relating to the permanently handicapped made under Section 29 of the National Assistance Act, 1948, and those chargeable in Part III Accommodation.

As mentioned in a previous Report, the fullest co-operation is maintained between the Welfare Services Department, the Ministry of Labour and National Service, Youth Employment Officers of the Education Committee, Voluntary Organisations, etc.

Each application for Registration under the Authority's scheme is considered from the widest aspects of welfare, and where spectacles, artificial limbs, wheeled chairs, etc., are found to be needed application is made to the appropriate Department or body for what is required. Where further particulars are needed as to the extent of disability of any handicapped person these are obtained, with the person's consent, from the General Practitioner through this Department and intimation is given to the County Welfare Officer where there is any doubt as to suitability of any particular applicant for inclusion in the Register of Handicapped Persons.

With regard to spastics, the Midland Spastic Association, whose area includes Staffordshire, provides home tuition in handicrafts, visits, advice etc. A contribution is made by the Authority to the Association in accordance with the decision of the Authority to utilise as far as is considered practicable or desirable, the services available from Voluntary Organisations for all classes of handicapped.

With regard to the children between the ages of 2 and 16 years, such cases are ascertained from Health Visitors, routine medical inspections, Head Teachers, School Welfare Officers, parents, hospitals, etc. No medical treatment is undertaken by the School Health Service and it is usually ascertained when a case is brought to notice that it is already in the care of a General Practitioner and/or Consultant. Admission to Special Schools is arranged when required by the Education Committee.

School Medical Officers have supplies of enrolment forms for the register maintained by the Welfare Services Department for distribution when the children are examined in the "leaver group".

TABLES

Disease	10'20'		15'30'		11'0'		10'0'		9'0'		8'0'		7'0'		6'0'	
	Number of cases	Percentage	Number of cases	Percentage	Number of cases	Percentage	Number of cases	Percentage	Number of cases	Percentage	Number of cases	Percentage	Number of cases	Percentage	Number of cases	Percentage
Measles	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Diphtheria	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
Croup	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30
Whooping Cough	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
Scarlet Fever	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
Smallpox	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Polio	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Measles	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Diphtheria	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
Croup	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30
Whooping Cough	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
Scarlet Fever	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
Smallpox	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Polio	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5

TABLE I
 Summary of the Diseases of the District of Columbia, 1900-1901

Table showing Population, Number of Persons per acre, Birth and Death-rates as well as the Death-rates at all ages and among Children under 1 year, and the Death-rates from Zymotic Diseases, Tuberculosis, Diseases of the Respiratory Organs, &c.

URBAN

DISTRICT	Population at all ages		Number of persons per acre	Live Birth-rate per 1,000 of Population	Adjusted Live Birth-rate by comparability factor	Still-births, Rate per 1,000 of Population	Crude death-rate per 1,000 of Population	Adjusted death-rate by comparability factor	Neo-natal Mortality rate per 1,000 registered live births (Infants under 4 weeks of age)	Mortality in children under one year per 1,000 registered live births	Zymotic Mortality Per 1,000 of Population			Per 1,000 of Population							
	Census 1951 (Final)	Estimated 1959									Measles	Whooping Cough	Diphtheria	Tuberculosis, other	Malignant Neoplasm	Bronchitis	Pneumonia	Other Diseases of Respiratory System	Nephritis and Nephrosis	Congenital Malformations	
Aldridge ...	29,171	45,230	4.9	21.6	19.0	0.38	6.0	10.4	15	19	—	—	—	0.04	0.04	1.13	0.33	0.29	0.02	0.13	0.11
Amblecote ...	3,165	2,930	4.4	14.0	13.2	—	10.2	9.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.71	1.37	0.03	—	—	—
Biddulph ...	10,896	13,480	2.0	19.6	18.4	0.59	9.6	13.3	27	38	—	—	0.07	—	0.89	0.30	0.22	0.22	0.22	0.22	0.07
Bilston ...	33,458	33,430	17.9	16.1	14.3	0.36	10.6	15.3	20	30	—	—	0.21	0.03	2.15	0.87	0.66	0.06	0.06	0.09	0.15
Brierley Hill ...	48,966	53,280	9.1	15.6	15.0	0.41	10.3	13.0	12	20	—	—	0.11	—	1.75	0.92	0.56	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.06
Brownhills ...	21,489	24,570	3.9	20.1	18.9	0.61	10.2	14.2	14	18	—	—	0.16	—	2.16	0.61	0.37	0.08	0.04	0.04	0.04
Cannock ...	40,917	43,020	5.3	17.5	16.8	0.51	10.1	11.6	23	36	—	—	0.05	—	1.44	0.67	0.30	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12
Coseley ...	34,397	37,140	11.7	18.4	16.9	0.35	7.8	11.7	13	19	—	—	0.13	—	1.16	1.00	0.43	0.08	0.03	0.03	0.05
Darlaston... ..	22,012	22,270	14.5	13.5	12.3	0.09	10.3	15.0	10	13	—	—	0.13	—	1.93	0.99	0.45	0.13	0.09	0.04	0.04
Kidsgrove ...	16,229	18,950	4.6	19.5	17.4	0.47	8.6	12.0	16	24	—	—	0.11	0.05	0.90	0.42	0.16	0.21	0.21	0.21	0.16
Leek ...	19,356	19,080	4.4	13.1	13.5	0.63	13.4	12.3	8	8	—	—	0.21	—	3.04	0.47	0.31	0.21	0.21	—	0.05
Lichfield ...	10,619	12,180	3.4	17.7	16.6	0.25	12.7	9.0	9	19	—	—	0.08	—	2.05	0.57	0.33	0.49	0.49	—	0.08
Newcastle ...	70,036	74,890	8.4	17.2	17.0	0.39	10.6	12.7	16	23	—	—	0.05	0.01	2.11	0.31	0.56	0.21	0.21	0.05	0.12

Deaths occurring during the year 1959 classified according to Diseases and Localities, together with Births occurring during the year.

URBAN

DISTRICT	Live Births	Still Births	Deaths from all causes	Deaths under 1 year	Deaths under 4 weeks	Tuberculosis, Respiratory	Tuberculosis, other	Syphilitic Disease	Diphtheria	Whooping Cough	Meningococcal Infections	Acute Poliomyelitis	Measles	Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases	Malignant Neoplasm				Leukemia, Aleukemia	Diabetes	Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	Coronary Disease, Angina	Hypertension with Heart Disease	Other Heart Disease	Other Circulatory Disease	Influenza	Pneumonia	Bronchitis	Other Diseases of Respiratory System	Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhea	Nephritis and Nephrosis	Hypertrophia of Prostate	Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion	Congenital Malformations	Other Defined and Ill-defined Diseases	Motor Vehicle Accidents	All other Accidents	Suicide	Homicide and War Operations of War
															Stomach	Lung, Bronchus	Breast	Uterus																						
Aldridge ...	979	17	273	19	15	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	10	7	1	23	2	39	48	11	29	5	3	13	15	1	-	2	6	1	-	5	21	11	4	2	-
Amblescote ...	41	-	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	1	2	-	7	3	-	4	1	2	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	
Biddulph ...	264	8	130	10	7	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	2	-	5	2	17	20	1	18	7	2	3	4	3	1	2	3	2	-	1	20	3	4	2	-
Bilston ...	537	12	354	16	11	7	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	16	7	1	36	-	49	40	6	39	13	9	22	29	2	2	1	3	2	-	5	35	4	5	5	-
Brierley Hill	833	22	547	17	10	6	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	24	9	5	44	2	64	62	15	72	19	21	30	49	5	10	1	5	3	-	3	54	2	15	10	-
Brownhills ...	493	15	250	9	7	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	16	6	2	27	1	26	26	4	50	2	7	9	15	2	2	1	7	-	1	20	-	8	3	-	
Cannock ...	753	22	433	27	17	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	6	7	3	31	1	53	60	7	94	6	14	13	29	5	3	1	5	3	1	5	39	9	10	3	1
Coseley ...	683	13	290	13	9	5	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	8	5	-	19	1	41	28	9	29	9	5	16	37	3	7	7	1	-	2	32	3	6	2	-	
Darlaston ...	301	2	229	4	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	10	4	4	19	2	37	25	4	34	4	7	10	22	3	2	-	2	-	1	18	3	4	2	1	
Kidsgrove	370	9	163	9	6	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	2	-	11	2	27	28	2	11	11	7	3	8	4	4	1	4	-	3	15	3	4	6	-	
Leek ...	249	12	256	2	2	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	9	6	1	33	1	34	30	3	36	7	9	6	9	4	-	-	-	3	1	37	2	5	2	1	
Lichfield ...	215	3	155	4	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	-	20	-	24	10	2	19	13	8	4	7	6	-	2	-	1	23	2	3	1	-		
Newcastle ...	1287	29	793	29	20	4	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	29	33	16	10	70	2	126	118	11	108	32	7	42	23	16	8	3	4	5	9	59	15	21	14	-

URBAN—continued

DISTRICT	Population at all ages		Number of persons per acre	Live Birth-rate per 1,000 of Population	Adjusted Live Birth-rate by comparability factor	Still-births, Rate per 1,000 of Population	Crude death-rate per 1,000 of Population	Adjusted death-rate by comparability factor	Neo-natal Mortality rate per 1,000 registered live births (Infants under 4 weeks of age)	Mortality in children under one year per 1,000 registered live births	Zymotic Mortality Per 1,000 of Population			Per 1,000 of Population							
	Census 1951 (Final)	Estimated 1959									Measles	Whooping Cough	Diphtheria	Tuberculosis, Respiratory, other	Tuberculosis, other	Malignant Neoplasm	Bronchitis	Pneumonia	Other Diseases of Respiratory System	Nephritis and Nephrosis	Congenital Malformations
Rowley Regis ...	49,402	49,350	13.0	12.2	11.6	0.28	9.3	12.9	10	15	—	—	—	0.08	0.02	1.32	0.75	0.45	0.06	0.04	0.04
Rugeley ...	8,525	11,860	4.1	21.8	19.8	0.67	8.8	12.1	19	23	—	—	—	0.08	—	1.35	0.59	—	0.25	—	0.17
Sedgley ...	23,114	26,260	6.9	15.0	14.0	0.34	14.1	10.7	5	18	—	—	—	0.04	—	1.45	0.99	0.23	0.15	0.08	0.19
Stafford ...	40,263	43,970	8.6	18.2	18.2	0.36	12.1	11.5	30	35	—	—	—	0.02	—	1.64	0.61	0.55	0.09	0.05	0.11
Stone ...	8,299	8,770	4.5	12.9	12.6	0.23	14.7	11.8	9	9	—	—	—	—	—	2.17	1.14	0.11	0.11	—	—
Tamworth ...	12,889	13,430	5.0	14.5	14.2	0.89	11.3	8.7	21	21	—	—	—	0.07	—	1.12	0.22	0.97	—	0.08	—
Tettenhall ...	7,743	13,460	5.4	15.6	13.6	0.22	9.1	11.6	5	5	—	—	—	—	0.07	1.56	0.74	0.59	0.07	—	0.07
Tipton ...	39,382	39,430	18.2	15.6	13.9	0.68	9.2	13.7	28	36	—	—	—	0.18	—	1.60	0.63	0.53	0.03	0.03	0.15
Uttoxeter ...	7,447	8,100	2.4	15.9	15.9	0.49	10.0	11.1	8	23	—	—	—	—	—	1.23	0.25	0.25	0.25	—	—
Wednesbury ...	34,759	34,750	17.2	17.1	15.7	0.29	10.3	14.2	19	24	0.03	—	—	0.06	—	1.70	0.72	0.52	0.12	0.09	0.12
Wednesfield ...	17,418	29,620	11.8	23.6	20.1	0.68	7.4	13.4	29	32	0.03	—	—	0.07	—	1.25	0.51	0.44	0.07	0.07	0.07
Willenhall ...	30,696	32,050	11.3	15.8	14.9	0.62	9.7	14.2	16	22	0.03	—	—	0.12	—	1.37	0.72	0.56	0.09	—	0.09
Totals and Averages ...	640,648	711,500	7.1	17.0	15.8	0.43	10.0	12.8	17	24	0.00	—	—	0.09	0.01	1.62	0.65	0.45	0.12	0.07	0.09

URBAN—continued.

DISTRICT	Live Births	Still Births	Deaths from all causes	Deaths under 1 year	Deaths under 4 weeks	Tuberculosis, Respiratory	Tuberculosis, other	Syphilitic Disease	Diphtheria	Whooping Cough	Meningococcal Infections	Acute Poliomyelitis	Measles	Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases	Malignant Neoplasm					Leukæmia, Aleukæmia	Diabetes	Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	Coronary Disease, Angina	Hypertension with Heart Disease	Other Heart Disease	Other Circulatory Disease	Influenza	Pneumonia	Bronchitis	Other Diseases of Respiratory System	Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhea	Nephritis and Nephrosis	Hyperplasia of Prostate	Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion	Congenital Malformations	Other Defined and Ill-defined Diseases	Motor Vehicle Accidents	All other Accidents	Suicide	Homicide and Operations of War				
															Stomach	Lung, Bronchus	Breast	Uterus	Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms																										
Rowley Regis	602	14	460	9	6	4	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	7	14	8	5	31	2	2	71	61	14	94	10	9	22	37	3	4	1	2	2	2	27	8	11	6	-					
Rugeley ...	259	8	104	6	5	1	-	-	-	4	3	1	2	6	1	1	8	11	3	12	5	6	3	1	1	12	5	6	-	7	3	1	1	-	2	18	1	4	1	-					
Sedgley ...	394	9	370	7	2	1	-	1	-	4	6	3	3	22	4	1	51	35	7	97	15	17	6	26	4	5	2	2	3	1	5	36	2	7	1	-	5	50	5	8	6	-			
Stafford ...	801	16	534	28	24	1	-	-	-	8	8	12	-	44	5	3	58	78	16	122	26	12	24	27	4	5	1	2	3	-	5	24	4	5	1	2	3	5	8	6	-				
Stone ...	113	2	129	1	1	-	-	-	-	3	3	3	-	10	1	-	28	19	2	28	5	-	1	10	1	1	1	-	1	-	1	1	-	8	1	2	2	-	8	1	2	-			
Tamworth ...	195	12	152	4	4	1	-	-	-	2	4	1	2	6	2	-	33	29	-	17	7	5	13	3	-	2	1	1	-	2	1	1	-	15	2	2	3	-	15	2	2	3	-		
Tettenhall ...	210	3	123	1	1	-	-	-	-	3	5	3	1	9	-	1	17	19	2	15	3	2	8	10	1	1	1	-	2	-	1	1	-	1	10	3	5	1	-	1	10	3	5	1	-
Tipton ...	615	27	363	22	17	7	-	-	-	1	14	19	4	24	4	3	44	56	8	57	8	7	21	25	1	6	-	1	2	-	6	25	2	14	2	-	6	25	2	14	2	-			
Uttoxeter ...	129	4	81	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	11	-	16	2	1	2	2	2	-	1	-	2	-	9	2	1	-	9	2	1	-	9	2	1	-			
Wednesbury	594	10	358	14	11	2	-	-	-	9	16	4	1	29	3	2	55	55	4	49	11	13	18	25	4	6	1	3	2	-	4	26	3	7	4	-	4	26	3	7	4	-			
Wednesfield...	698	20	219	22	20	2	-	-	-	5	9	3	1	19	1	-	35	33	6	16	4	5	13	15	2	1	2	2	-	2	28	4	4	3	2	2	28	4	4	3	2				
Willenhall ...	505	20	312	11	8	4	-	2	-	1	11	18	4	11	1	2	40	50	6	27	16	6	18	23	3	3	-	3	-	3	39	6	6	7	1	3	39	6	6	7	1				
Totals ...	12120	309	7108	287	209	64	7	7	1	2	182	247	120	45	557	42	50	1002	955	143	1093	241	184	318	461	82	74	32	47	51	2	67	666	97	160	88	6	67	666	97	160	88	6		

RURAL

DISTRICT	Population at all ages		Mean area per person in acres	Live Birth-rate per 1,000 of Population	Adjusted Live Birth-rate by comparability factor	Still-births, Rate per 1,000 of Population	Crude death-rate per 1,000 of Population	Adjusted death-rate by comparability factor	Neo-natal Mortality rate per 1,000 registered live births (Infants under 4 weeks of age)	Mortality in children under one year per 1,000 registered live births	Zymotic Mortality Per 1,000 of Population			Per 1,000 of Population							
	Census 1951 (Final)	Estimated 1959									Measles	Whooping Cough	Diphtheria	Tuberculosis, Respiratory, Tuberculosis, other	Malignant Neoplasm	Bronchitis	Pneumonia	Other Diseases of Respiratory System	Nephritis and Nephrosis	Congenital Malformations	
Cannock ...	24,166	27,200	2.1	22.1	20.8	0.74	10.0	12.3	12	18	—	—	—	0.07	—	1.84	0.55	0.22	0.04	0.04	0.11
Cheadle ...	32,844	36,790	1.6	14.3	14.7	0.49	12.3	11.8	17	21	—	—	—	0.05	0.03	1.74	0.49	0.41	0.14	0.14	0.03
Leek ...	16,863	20,120	3.6	17.2	16.9	0.40	8.6	10.8	12	14	0.05	—	—	0.05	0.05	1.79	0.30	0.35	0.15	0.05	0.05
Lichfield ...	41,084	39,500	2.1	15.7	15.7	0.43	11.4	10.1	13	16	—	—	—	0.13	—	1.72	0.61	0.99	0.18	0.05	0.10
Newcastle ...	17,126	17,930	2.2	12.2	12.2	0.56	9.9	10.3	14	37	—	—	—	0.11	—	2.06	0.33	0.33	0.17	0.11	0.17
Seisdon ...	22,322	33,170	1.3	20.2	18.4	0.39	7.4	10.4	13	24	—	—	—	0.03	—	1.60	0.42	0.33	0.03	—	—
Stafford ...	18,614	18,850	4.3	16.0	15.5	0.32	7.5	8.9	7	16	—	—	—	0.05	—	1.43	0.53	0.37	—	—	0.05
Stone ...	16,789	17,610	3.5	15.0	14.6	0.34	9.4	10.9	23	23	—	—	—	—	—	1.19	0.51	0.34	0.11	0.06	0.06
Tutbury ...	14,839	16,060	2.0	17.9	18.6	0.37	9.3	10.0	10	10	—	—	—	0.06	—	1.74	0.44	0.25	0.06	0.12	—
Uttoxeter ...	9,862	11,570	4.9	15.0	16.8	0.17	10.6	11.8	23	34	0.09	—	—	—	—	1.90	0.69	0.26	0.26	0.17	0.09
Totals and Averages ...	214,509	238,800	2.5	16.8	16.6	0.44	9.7	10.9	14	20	0.00	—	—	0.06	0.01	1.70	0.49	0.44	0.11	0.07	0.08

RURAL

DISTRICT	Live Births	Still Births	Deaths from all causes	Deaths under 1 year	Deaths under 4 weeks	Tuberculosis, Respiratory	Tuberculosis, other	Syphilitic Disease	Diphtheria	Whooping Cough	Meningococcal Infections	Acute Poliomyelitis	Measles	Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases	Malignant Neoplasm				Leukemia, Aleukemia	Diabetes	Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	Coronary Disease, Angina	Hypertension with Heart Disease	Other Heart Disease	Other Circulatory Disease	Influenza	Pneumonia	Bronchitis	Other Diseases of Respiratory System	Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhea	Nephritis and Nephrosis	Hyperplasia of Prostate	Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion	Congenital Malformations	Other Defined and Ill-defined Diseases	Motor Vehicle Accidents	All other Accidents	Suicide	Homicide and Operations of War	
															Stomach	Lung, Bronchus	Breast	Uterus																							Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms
Cannock ...	601	20	272	11	7	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	7	8	3	28	3	4	52	39	2	38	8	3	6	15	1	4	1	1	5	-	3	23	7	5	1	-
Cheadle ...	527	18	453	11	9	2	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	11	12	8	1	32	3	2	70	75	5	83	16	2	15	18	5	3	1	5	-	1	2	52	9	13	3	-
Leek ...	347	8	173	5	4	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	8	2	2	21	1	2	25	21	2	20	8	4	7	6	3	3	-	1	2	-	1	17	5	1	-	
Lichfield ...	619	17	450	10	8	5	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	8	6	2	38	-	2	53	67	8	61	19	14	39	24	7	2	1	2	6	-	4	45	4	13	5	-
Newcastle ...	219	10	177	8	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	7	3	2	21	2	-	31	28	3	20	12	1	6	6	3	2	3	2	1	-	3	9	1	4	1	-
Seisdon ...	669	13	246	16	9	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	6	9	5	-	33	2	5	25	37	5	40	5	4	11	14	1	-	-	-	-	3	24	1	9	3	-	
Stafford ...	304	6	142	5	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	6	2	-	15	1	2	18	18	-	26	7	1	7	10	-	1	1	1	-	1	8	3	6	1	-	
Stone ...	265	6	166	6	6	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	2	4	10	1	-	25	28	1	33	10	4	6	9	2	-	-	1	4	-	1	13	2	3	1	-
Tutbury ...	287	6	149	3	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	7	4	-	10	1	-	17	23	2	20	4	4	4	7	1	2	1	2	3	-	20	7	2	-		
Uttoxeter ...	174	2	123	6	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	3	-	1	14	2	1	20	12	3	22	3	5	3	8	3	-	3	2	-	1	9	1	1	1	-	
Totals	4012	106	2351	81	55	15	2	5	-	-	-	-	2	4	60	69	40	15	222	16	18	336	348	31	363	92	42	104	117	26	17	12	17	20	1	19	220	40	61	17	-

Table showing the number of cases of certain Infectious Diseases notified in each sanitary area during the year ended 31st December, 1959, and the Attack-Rates per 1,000 of the population.

URBAN

DISTRICT	Estimated Population 1959 for calculating rates	Smallpox		Typhoid		Para-Typhoid		Scarlet Fever		Whooping Cough		Diphtheria		Erysipelas		Measles		Pneumonia		Puerperal Pyrexia		Poliomylitis Cases
		Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate	
Aldridge ...	45,230	—	—	—	—	—	—	72	1.59	35	0.77	—	—	1	0.02	624	13.80	29	0.64	—	—	—
Amblecote ...	2,930	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	2.73	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	6.83	1	0.34	—	—	—
Biddulph ...	13,480	—	—	—	—	—	—	35	2.60	1	0.07	—	—	1	0.07	212	15.73	22	1.63	—	—	—
Bilston ...	33,430	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	0.15	70	2.09	—	—	—	—	260	7.78	13	0.39	—	—	—
Brierley Hill ...	53,280	—	—	—	—	—	—	53	0.99	58	1.09	1	0.02	1	0.02	699	13.12	18	0.34	7	0.13	—
Brownhills ...	24,570	—	—	—	—	—	—	37	1.51	68	2.77	—	—	5	0.20	231	9.40	16	0.65	—	—	—
Cannock ...	43,020	—	—	—	—	3	0.07	28	0.65	152	3.53	—	—	7	0.16	419	9.74	23	0.53	—	—	—
Coseley ...	37,140	—	—	1	0.03	—	—	37	1.00	43	1.16	—	—	—	—	618	16.64	82	2.21	—	—	—
Darlaston ...	22,270	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	0.27	20	0.90	—	—	—	—	271	12.17	12	0.54	—	—	—
Kidsgrove ...	18,950	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	0.37	—	—	—	—	2	0.11	121	6.39	4	0.21	—	—	1
Leek ...	19,080	—	—	—	—	1	0.05	22	1.15	—	—	—	—	—	—	735	38.52	8	0.42	—	—	—
Lichfield ...	12,180	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	0.57	1	0.08	—	—	1	0.08	209	17.16	2	0.16	4	0.33	—
Newcastle ...	74,890	—	—	—	—	1	0.01	39	0.52	8	0.11	—	—	2	0.03	741	9.89	16	0.21	—	—	—

URBAN—continued

DISTRICT	Estimated Population 1959 for calculating rates	Smallpox		Typhoid		Para-Typhoid		Scarlet Fever		Whooping Cough		Diphtheria		Erysipelas		Measles		Pneumonia		Puerperal Pyrexia		Polionmyelitis Cases
		Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate	
Rowley Regis ...	49,350	—	—	—	—	—	—	53	1.07	17	0.34	—	—	—	—	687	13.92	21	0.43	1	0.02	—
Rugeley ...	11,860	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	0.42	10	0.84	—	—	—	—	11	0.93	—	—	—	—	—
Sedgley ...	26,260	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	0.15	4	0.15	—	—	—	—	447	17.02	17	0.65	2	0.08	1
Stafford ...	43,970	—	—	—	—	1	0.02	53	1.21	26	0.59	—	—	—	—	432	9.82	12	0.27	—	—	—
Stone ...	8,770	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	0.46	1	0.11	—	—	—	—	224	25.54	—	—	—	—	—
Tamworth ...	13,430	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	0.52	5	0.37	—	—	3	0.22	7	0.52	5	0.37	—	—	—
Tettenhall ...	13,460	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	0.89	1	0.07	—	—	1	0.07	177	13.15	20	1.49	—	—	—
Tipton ...	39,430	—	—	—	—	—	—	62	1.57	16	0.41	—	—	—	—	510	12.93	8	0.20	1	0.03	3
Uttoxeter ...	8,100	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	0.20	3	0.04	—	—	1	0.01	239	2.95	—	—	—	—	—
Wednesbury ...	34,750	—	—	—	—	—	—	26	0.75	16	0.46	—	—	2	0.06	341	9.81	22	0.63	—	—	4
Wednesfield ...	29,620	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	0.47	44	1.49	—	—	3	0.10	685	23.13	10	0.34	—	—	1
Willenhall ...	32,050	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	0.19	2	0.06	—	—	—	—	383	11.95	15	0.47	2	0.06	—

RURAL

DISTRICT	Estimated Population 1959 for calculating rates	Smallpox		Typhoid		Para-Typhoid		Scarlet Fever		Whooping Cough		Diphtheria		Erysipelas		Measles		Pneumonia		Puerperal Pyrexia		Polio-myelitis Cases
		Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate	
Cannock ...	27,200	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	0.51	89	3.27	—	—	1	0.04	370	13.60	15	0.55	1	0.04	—
Cheadle ...	36,790	—	—	—	—	—	—	35	0.95	5	0.14	—	—	2	0.05	294	7.99	13	0.35	—	—	2
Leek ...	20,120	—	—	—	—	—	—	26	1.29	1	0.05	—	—	—	—	339	16.85	2	0.10	—	—	1
Lichfield ...	39,500	—	—	—	—	—	—	43	1.09	27	0.68	—	—	1	0.03	196	4.96	69	1.75	1	0.03	—
Newcastle ...	17,930	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	0.22	—	—	—	—	1	0.06	187	10.43	4	0.22	2	0.11	—
Seisdon ...	33,170	—	—	—	—	—	—	34	1.02	13	0.39	—	—	—	—	378	11.40	30	0.90	2	0.06	1
Stafford ...	18,850	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	0.85	2	0.11	1	0.05	—	—	110	5.84	1	0.05	1	0.05	—
Stone ...	17,610	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	0.80	3	0.17	—	—	1	0.06	280	15.90	7	0.40	—	—	—
Tutbury ...	16,060	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	1.06	9	0.56	—	—	—	—	521	32.44	2	0.12	—	—	2
Uttoxeter ...	11,570	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	0.43	3	0.26	—	—	—	—	209	18.06	1	0.09	1	0.09	—